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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 855)

Name of Candidate	TAPASYA PARIHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35234
Center	O.R.N.	Date	25/09/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Discuss the feasibility of using methane as a source of energy and fuel in India. How can it contribute to socio-economic development and environmental protection?

भारत में मीथेन को ऊर्जा एवं ईंधन के स्रोत के रूप में उपयोग करने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण में किस प्रकार योगदान कर सकता है?

Methane is becoming an alternative source for fulfilling energy needs. Its feasibility ~~to~~ can be seen in view of the following :

1) accessibility
its formation is easy and it is accessible, be it coal bed methane (CBM) or obtained from agriculture and farm waste

2) cheaper
it is a cheaper source with vast potential resources which are still untapped

3) can be extracted from ice in form of methane hydrates
- such exploration has been undertaken by Japan and China and India is considering its exploration.

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It can contribute in the socio-economic development ~~and~~ in the following manner:

1) lesser reliance on coal and other means
2) with increased use in rural areas it can be a driver of change especially with respect to health of women
3) may be extracted from waste, thus reducing its price further

It also has potential positive impacts on environment:

1) It is cleaner
2) It ~~emit~~ will reduce GHG emissions and ash etc
3) Will reduce burden on other means like coal etc. further improving environment
4) Better waste management

Thus, methane provides a sustainable alternative with huge

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potentials, which can help in achieving targets under Paris climate Treaty without hampering development.

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2. What do you understand by seasonal shifting of pressure belts? What impact does it have on the formation of various climatic regions across the globe? Discuss its socio-economic significance.

वायुदाब पेटियों के मौसमी स्थानांतरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? विश्व भर में विभिन्न जलवायु प्रदेशों के निर्माण पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Shifting of pressure belts is the phenomenon of shifting with the apparent movement of the Sun in the Northern and Souther hemisphere, due to the change in temperature.

For example, when Sun is above Tropic of Cancer in summer in Northern Hemisphere, all the pressure belts shift northwards. The Equatorial Low Pressure Belt can even move 20-22° North in summers in the Northern Hemisphere.

Impact on climate :

1) Monsoon : the shifting of ITCZ and withdrawal of Jet Streams and differential heating of land and Sea caused due to Sun's movement, leads to Monsoon in India, causing summer rain.

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2) Mediterranean Climate : is highly influenced by shift in belts, which leads to rain in winter and dry summer.

3) Impacts as High Pressure belt causes lesser rainfall, and its movement impacts the areas.

Socio - economic significance :

1) Monsoon is lifeline of India, and Indian agriculture is 68 % rainfed.

2) Mediterranean region ~~be~~ is conducive to good quality fruits production especially citrus fruits and good quality wine.

3) In India, shifting causes change in weather giving respite from heat.

Thus, shifting of pressure belts is an important phenomenon.

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3. What is a sunrise industry? Elaborate on the potential of these industries in India with a special focus on the food processing industry.

सनराइज उद्योग क्या है? खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में इन उद्योगों की संभावना के संबंध में विस्तार से बताइए।

Sunrise industry is an industry which is at a nascent stage presently and has a high potential of becoming a driver of growth.

Sunrise industries are for example, food processing industries, textile and leather industries etc.

These industries have high potential of causing economic growth due to

i) rising demand

Food Processing Industry (FPI) is having high demand due to urbanisation and food consumption habits have changed, thus, increasing the demand for processed food.

ii) Labour intensive → employment

These are labour intensive, thus, can create huge employment opportunities.

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iii) Spillover effects
These industries create opportunities for other industries too.
For example, FPI creates demand for packaging products and industries related to that.

iv) Low capital intensive and less gestation period and high productivity

v) These can give boost to export in India

vi) Not skill intensive

vii) Uplifts socio-economic states of people.

viii) Complements agriculture
This has been acknowledged by the Economic Survey 2016-17 and there is need to focus on these industries. The government has started with schemes like MEIS, SEIS, Mega Food Park, MUDRA Bank, SMILE etc. which are in the right direction with increased

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FDI allowance.

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4. According to a recently released WHO report, India accounts for 75% of air pollution casualties. In this context, examine the environmental and economic costs of air pollution in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government and directions given by the Supreme Court to tackle this issue.

हाल ही में जारी WHO की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वायु प्रदूषण के कारण होने वाली कुल मौतों में से 75% भारत में ही होती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में वायु प्रदूषण की पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक लागत का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों एवं सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए दिशा-निर्देशों को बताइए।

India, according to WHO Report, second in world after China, in highest number of deaths due to pollution. This state of affairs is alarming. With the rising pace of urbanisation, air pollution is becoming a serious threat with 13 cities of India in the list of top 20 most polluted cities in the world.

Environmental costs :

1) Degradation of air quality
2) Formation of smog, causing lesser visibility especially in winters
3) Acid rain, which eventually pollutes water bodies, ~~a~~ monumental buildings etc. and dry

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deposition inhibits photosynthesis.

Economic costs:

1) Expense on health, because air pollution causes various diseases from allergy, to asthama etc.
2) Increased expenses on abatement of pollution ~~use~~ inside homes and offices
3) loss of productivity
4) Loss caused (due to low visibility) due to accidents and cancellation of flights etc.

steps taken by government:

1) Leapfrogging to Bharat Stage VI norms by 2020 and compliance with Bharat Stage ~~20~~ IV in 2017
2) Fly Ash Utilization policy
3) Establishment of NAAQS and continuous monitoring thereby
4) Plan for disposal of paddy straw eg. establishment of bioethanol plant in Punjab
5) Odd even policy in Delhi

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6) Filters and scrubbers in industries etc.
7) FAME scheme → for hybrid electric vehicles

SC's directions on Air Pollution

1) SC approved a phase wise plan to combat air pollution – taking different measures for different levels of pollution - Extreme, Severe, Moderate, Very poor
2) SC directed to phase out 10 year old diesel vehicle
3) SC directed to stop construction activities ~~and~~ in Delhi and closure of Badarpur power plant

Thus, there are processes going on to tackle air pollution but much more needs to be done especially in terms of community participation and compliance with laws.

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5. Give an account of the distribution of aluminium industry in India along with the factors that affect its location. Also discuss the challenges faced and future prospects of the aluminium industry in India.

भारत में एल्युमिनियम उद्योग के वितरण और साथ ही इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एल्युमिनियम उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों एवं भावी संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the second largest producer of Aluminium after China. Its properties like ~~etc~~ good conductivity for heat and electricity and low density makes it crucial in industrial processes.

Distribution of Aluminium industry in India :

- All the major Aluminium producing industries are situated near the resource base for example NALCO in Koraput Odisha, MALCO in Tamil Nadu ~~etc~~. BALCO in Chattisgarh etc.

Factors affecting location are :

1) Raw material
Availability of Bauxite is the most important factor as it is a weight losing industry
~~eg.~~ Areas are : MP, Chattisgarh, Odisha,

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Jharkhand, TamilNadu etc.

2) Power Supply
Adequate and cheap power supply is essential for extraction of Aluminum from its ore

3) Market

4) Transport network
All the major industries are well connected to the Ports and by roads

5) skilled labour

Challenges:

1) competition from China
2) Lower quality
3) unavailability of alumina
4) Environmental challenges
eg. Niyamgiri Hills Odisha
5) Raw material - high import duty on Coal Tar pitch
6) Import of Aluminium Fluoride

Future prospects in India

1) India is rich in Bauxite
2) Domestic demand and demand rise in emerging markets

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Thus, aluminium industry can be an important contributor in growth.

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6. Climate change is one of the many challenges that coral islands face today. Comment. What measures can be taken to prevent the further depletion of coral islands?

जलवायु परिवर्तन, प्रवाल द्वीपों द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली अनेक चुनौतियों में से एक है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। प्रवाल द्वीपों के और अधिक विनाश को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

The recent mass coral bleaching in the Great Barrier Reef Australia is alarming. The process has been accelerated due to the phenomenon of climate change.
Corals are very sensitive to temper-ature and other facts of climate.

Impact of climate change on coral islands:

1) temperature increase
corals cannot survive in extreme of water temperature and with the rising levels of ocean water temperature corals are bleaching

2) Rising sea levels
This causes flooding of coral islands and impact the habitat of corals

3) Acidification of oceans is the biggest factor behind coral

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bleaching

However there are other challenges too, like :

1) Increased industrial activities on islands, like mining, shipping, etc.
2) Increased trade causes oil spill etc.
3) Some islands are even used for ~~Phosphate~~ ~~bombs~~ testing etc.
4) Inadequate waste disposal
5) Excessive pressure caused due to increased tourism etc.

Measures that can be taken

1) Lesser emissions of GHGs → which cause ocean acidification
2) Preventing run off of chemicals etc. in ocean waters
3) Prevent emissions of CO_2 that ultimately inhibit carbonate formation due to acidification
4) Geo engineering solutions like fortifying atolls by dredging seafloors (eg- Maldives)
5) Sustainable living and livelihood

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6) Implementation of CRZI measures

Coral islands and coral reefs are very productive ecosystems and are ~~belongs~~ rainforests of hydrosphere, and there is a need to save them.

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7. Rare earth elements are the 'vitamins of modern industry'. Elaborate. Also comment on their distribution and production in the world.

रेयर अर्थ एलिमेंट्स (दुर्लभ मृदा तत्व) 'आधुनिक उद्योग के विटामिन' हैं। सविस्तार बताइए। विश्व में इनके वितरण और उत्पादन पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Rare earth elements are considered rare not because of their abundance but their presence in a particular place in adequate quantity. These are sparsely available in the crust which makes their extraction difficult. Examples are scandium, yttrium etc.

Rare Earth elements are considers vitamins of modern industry

① because of their use in :

1) Computer parts like chips etc.
2) Lithium ion batteries
3) smartphones

② due to their properties like unique magnetism etc.

③ use in catalytic convertors

④ use in solar cells

⑤ Military equipments like night vision goggles, precision guided weapons, armoured vehicles etc.

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These 17 elements present in largest amounts in China and the USA (Bastnasite deposit) and in ~~the~~ Australia, Brazil, India, Sri Lanka (Monazite deposits)

In India these are extracted from monazite sands in Kerala.
Recently, Indian Rare Earths Ltd has set up a processing plant of monazite in Odisha.

In production, China leads and accounts for 97% of total production. India has 3% of deposits → however produces at a small level and relies on China for the same.

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8. Scientific and technological advancements have removed the constraints posed by geographical factors which determine the location of industries. Comment. Giving examples, discuss the new factors that have come into play as a result.

वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगति ने उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले भौगोलिक कारकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली बाधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इनके परिणाम स्वरूप उभरने वाले नए कारकों पर भी सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

Location of industries depends largely on geographical factors for raw material (eg. jute mills in Hooghly region), for energy resources (for example in Jharkhand), plain terrain (provides for transport), climate (for example Western India hosts maximum ~~co~~ textile industries in India) and availability of labour etc.

However, there is a change in situation with technological and scientific advancements.

1) Mobility of labour caused by advanced means of transport

2) Outsourcing of work due to availability of ICT infrastructure allowing video conferencing etc.

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3) availability of power due to long and better transmission and even storage

4) better means of transport make raw material easily available through air cargo, ports etc.

5) Cold storage facility increases shelf life of perishable raw material and products like vegetables and meat and milk

6) artificial methods for climate control like humidifiers etc.

7) artificial raw material like ~~art~~ synthetic fibre etc.

Following are some new factors that have come into existence:

1) Technology availability - with ~~fro~~ schemes like Digital India, availability of 4G and 5G, 3D printing, bio inks, artificial intelligence, automation

2) Data analytics, skilled manpower

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3) Government incentives and policies to set up industries in backward areas

Thus, although geographical factors continue to impact location of industries, the impact the becoming less relevant and government policies investments and ICT are becoming more important.

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9. Discuss the environmental impact of electronic waste and the best practices for its handling in the context of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Also suggest some ways to incentivise consumers to utilise and dispose-off the e-waste properly.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों एवं ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 के संदर्भ में इसके निष्पादन के लिए सर्वोत्तम तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट के उचित उपयोग और निपटान के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने हेतु कुछ उपाय भी सुझाइए।

E-waste is old, discarded waste from or appliances themselves containing toxic metals like lead, cadmium, mercury etc. These are found in computers, smartphones, household and industrial appliances etc.

Impact on environment

1) ~~Tt~~ Toxicity, pollutes environment through leaching to groundwater, into soil and to vegetables and crops etc.
2) Non-biodegradable hence lead to bioaccumulation and biomagnification
3) Pollute water, soil and land, etc.
4) Incineration causes air pollution and release of toxic gases

Handling of e-waste ~~is~~ the planned

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disposal of e-waste causing lesser degradation to environment.

Rules under the E waste (management) Rules, 2016 -

1) Responsibility of manufacturer, producer, dealer and Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO)
2) Buy back deposit scheme for better collection of electronic items
3) Bulk consumers to file annual returns
4) Producer's responsibility to set up collection centres
5) Deposit refund scheme
6) Proper recycling and extraction of metals
7) ULB to collect and recycle

Ways to incentivise customers :

1) Giving some gifts or discounts when depositing appliances etc. for disposal
2) Awareness creation regarding the

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hazards of e-waste

3) Refurbishing products

4) Subsidies to lower lifetime products to reduce price

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10. What factors make the Mediterranean region the leading fruit and wine producer in the world? Also discuss why it has not developed as a prominent animal rearing region.

भूमध्यसागरीय क्षेत्र को विश्व में फल और शराब का अग्रणी निर्माता बनाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि यह क्षेत्र एक प्रमुख पशुपालन क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित क्यों नहीं हो सका है?

Mediterranean region is known for good quality fruits and wine, which owes much to its climate.

~~It is~~

Following are the reasons:

1) climate

Dry summers which are ~~short~~ long and ~~long~~ short wet winters

2) Less leached soils

3) long growing season

4) Availability of irrigation facilities

5) thick skin of citrus fruits prevents excessive transpiration and long sunny summers enable fruits to ripen.

6) Dry summer facilitates drying and processing

Factors for wine production:

1) wine - traditional beverage

2) climate

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3) soil and methods of fermentation

Reasons for comparatively less developed animal rearing:

1) non availability of grass as rain in winters inhibits growth
2) grasses not nutritious
3) only certain drought resistant crops can support goats etc.

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11. Describe the factors responsible for increase in marine pollution in the past few decades. What impact does marine pollution have on the ocean ecosystem? Discuss the measures taken by the international community to deal with it.

पिछले कुछ दशको मे समुद्री प्रदूषण में हुई वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारको का वर्णन कीजिए। महासागरीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर समुद्री प्रदूषण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इससे निपटने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किए गए उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent conference on ocean ecosystem took place, which acknowledged the increasing marine pollution

Factors responsible for marine pollution are :

1) Sewage run off from industries, agriculture into the sea
2) Oil spills due to accidents etc.
3) Increased tourism, especially on islands
4) Unscientific and unregulated fishery
especially by using modern trawlers which causes dredging on sea floor, polluting the ecosystem ultimately
5) International trade by sea, by ships etc. and emissions from them

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6) Oil drilling - offshore and underwater pipelines, mineral exploration
7) Increased concentration of CO_2 in atmosphere causing ocean acidification
8) thermal pollution by industries etc.

Impact of marine pollution on ocean ecosystem:

1) Eutrophication and algal bloom due to run off of minerals and thermal mixing (causing upwelling of nutrients)
2) Ocean acidification
3) Destruction of habitat
   → bleaching of coral reefs
   → fish dying due to increased temperature of waters
   → species extinction due to changed habitats eg. Olive Ridley Turtles leaving to other places

Measures taken:

1) Sustainable Development summit (Earth Summit)

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2) International Maritime Organisation established → monitors oil spills

3) Recent conference on ocean ecosystems

4) Summits and conferences to reduce global emissions of green house gases like Paris Treaty, Kyoto Protocol etc.

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12. Highlight the factors that affect the location of nuclear power plants. Also discuss the potential benefits of building nuclear power stations on floating platforms.

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। फ्लोटिंग (तैरते हुए) प्लेटफॉर्मों पर परमाणु उर्जा स्टेशनों को निर्मित करने के संभावित लाभों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Location of nuclear power plants is a very important factor part as it has strategic dimensions.

Following are the factors:

1) Ecological concerns to be kept in mind
There has to be proper and comprehensive EIA for the purpose

2) Strategic factor
Nuclear power plants are strategically sensitive and need to be secured properly

3) Shouldn't be in the high risk zones of disasters like earthquake etc.

4) Availability of fuel and water

5) Availability of vast stretches of land away from population dense areas

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Benefits of a floating plant :

1) would help solve difficulty in land acquisition and availability
2) lying below surface would be the cooler of reactor → would help in faster cooling
3) could be dismantled easily after easy towing
4) Could be protected efficiently against disasters

However, terrorism and environmental concerns regarding these prevail. But there have to be found new way to fulfil energy aspirations of increasing population.

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13. How is the coal bearing strata of India classified in geological terms? Why does coal remain the most important source of energy in India and what are its implications?

भूवैज्ञानिक शब्दावली में भारत के कोयला धारण करने वाले संस्तर को किस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किया जाता है? कोयला भारत में ऊर्जा का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत क्यों बना हुआ है एवं इसके निहितार्थ क्या है?

Classification of coal bearing strata in ~~geog~~ geological terms:

1) Gondwana coals
- found in river valleys of Damodar, Mahanadi, Godavari etc.

2) Tertiary coals
- lignite coal type is prominent here
- found in Assam, Tamil Nadu etc.

Coal is most important source of energy in India because:

(i) availability of coal is higher than other raw materials

(ii) existence of infrastructure – already existence of numerous thermal power plants

(iii) expensive resources other than

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coal, mainly because of lack of infrastructure
like solar energy needs heavy investment and hydro power plants have huge investment demands and long gestation period

(iv) comparatively safe
eg. Nuclear power plants have inherent safety concerns

Implications of coal being the major source of energy are the following:

1) Environmental impacts
- negative effects
- pollutes air, water, soil etc.
- increases GHGs

2) Health effects
- due to gases and fly ash etc.

3) image in international arena
- when there is pressure to move to renewable sources.

Energy from coal is the dirtiest

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of all sources and there is need to move away from it. Beginning has been made which is evident from India's INDCs to Paris treaty and National Missions on Renewable Energy at home.

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14. Explain the reasons for the formation of Sargasso Sea. Also, examine the factors for it being a region with one of the highest ocean salinity.

सारगैसो सागर के निर्माण के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए जिनके कारण यह उच्चतम महासागरीय लवणता के क्षेत्रों में से एक है।

Sargasso sea lies in the North Atlantic Ocean named after free floating seaweed found in it called Sargassum.

Sargasso sea is without land boundary and boundaries are defined by ocean currents with Gulf stream in West, North Atlantic drift in North and canary current in East and North Equatorial current in south. It is a gyre. These great currents bring ~~to~~ these weeds and the weeds sustain themselves without any roots or attachments and grow through vegetative propagation. The currents encircle the sea area thus enriching it.

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It has high salinity which is due to the following factors:

1) less mixing of water due to encircling by currents and thus the boundary created

2) low winds

3) location → high evaporation
it is located in subtropical region → causing high evaporation due to less cloud cover

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15. How does the Shailesh Nayak Committee on coastal zone regulation adresseses the concerns of CRZ notification of 2011?

तटीय क्षेत्र विनियम पर शैलेश नायक समिति, 2011 के CRZ अधिसूचना की चिंताओं का समाधान किस प्रकार करती है?

Coastal Regulation Zones are created to protect coastal ecosystem and to regulate economic activities therein.
CRZ 2011 has taken care of needs of local communities, but with the following demerits:

1) No development zone of 200 m from HTL has been reduced to 100 m
- increases chance of ~~increased~~ construction etc.

2) No restrictions for expansion of housing for rural communities in CRZ III

Recommendations of Shailesh Nayak Committee:

1) All activities except those requiring environmental clearance should fall under ambit of local bodies and state govern-

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ment

2) for rural areas with population density more than around 2100 persons per sq. km ⇒ no development zone be limited to 50 m. For other, 200 m.

3) Allowing reclamation of land for infrastructure like ports etc in 'larger public interest'

4) tourist facilities on landward sides of highways when passing through these zones

5) limiting of central govt's role.

Thus, the committee has sought to create a balance between development and environmental considerations and livelihoods of communities, thus, trying to achieve the object of the notifications.

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16. Give a brief distribution of major grasslands of the world. Discuss the reasons behind the temperate grasslands becoming the grain baskets of the world. Also compare their performance vis-a-vis tropical grasslands in this regard.

विश्व के प्रमुख घासस्थलों के वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। शीतोष्ण घासस्थलों के विश्व की खाद्यान्न टोकरी बनने के निहित कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में उष्णकटिबंधीय घासस्थलों की तुलना में उनके प्रदर्शन की चर्चा भी कीजिए।

Grasslands form very important ecosystems and support various species of animals and plants. Mainly there are two kinds of grasslands:

1) Tropical Grasslands

Also called Savannas. These are transitional ecosystems between equatorial forests and deserts. They are located in semi arid areas in subtropical and tropical latitudes.

They are also called Sudan type, as they are best developed in Sudan.

2) Temperate Grasslands

These lie in the temperate regions of the world, in the interiors

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of the continents. Also known as steppes. They are stretched in vast areas in Northern hemisphere but lesser found in Southern hemisphere.
They are mainly found in Central Asian Republics and Russia.

Temperate grasslands are known as 'granaries of world' being the largest wheat exporters. Following are the causes of the same:

1) spring season is cool and moist with light showers
2) Warm summer is favourable
3) steppes land is vast and levelled
4) high mechanization and better investments in forward linkages.

Performance of temperate grasslands with tropical grasslands:

1) temperate grasslands are wide thus less attention given as compared to ~~shor~~ smaller areas

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in tropical grasslands

2) temperate grasslands have high mechanization and mild climate

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17. The Paris Climate agreement sets ambitious goals but does not go far enough in mechanisms to achieve the aims. Comment. Also highlight the challenges which a developing country like India faces to achieve the targets it has set for itself.

पेरिस जलवायु समझौता महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों को तो निर्धारित करता है किन्तु इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था नहीं करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे विकासशील देश द्वारा अपने लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Paris Climate agreement is a milestone in the run up to the environmental mechanisms undertaken by international communities. It is ambitious with seeking to control the global temperature below 2°C at the end of century, ~~of~~ above pre industrial levels.

However, the agreement doesn't focus much on the mechanisms to achieve this. When compared to the Kyoto protocol, it ~~ov~~ falls even shorter, even though it has established market based mechanism ITMO. Moreover, the agreement is not bending legally.

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Challenges for developing countries in achieving the targets:

1) Funds
This is the single most biggest challenge, although there is GCF mechanism but developing countries need more funds

2) Technological incapabilities
There is a need for technological capacity building and finance in the area.

3) with the USA withdrawing, there is a need to convince developing countries to stick with their commitments

4) Balance between growing energy demand to drive development and environmental sustainability

Yes, Paris Agreement is a step in right direction and the COP22 in Marrakesh has taken steps to frame rules and ~~fra~~ action framework to effectuate the agreement.

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18. Why are river deltas important? Discuss the existing threats to river deltas and the measures needed to overcome these threats.

नदी डेल्टा क्यों महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं? नदी डेल्टाओं के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों एवं इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

River deltas are formed by the deposition of sedimentation in the lower reaches of the ~~carried~~ river which is carried from the upper reaches.

River deltas are very important, for the following reasons:

1) they provide fertile soil
→ river deltas formed by Ganga and Brahmaputra, and Krishna and Godavari are very fertile

2) Support critical ecosystems
eg. mangroves

3) prevent coastal erosion

4) Support biodiversity like in sunderbans and migratory birds

There are various threats to the delta ecosystem, following

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are the same :

1) increased economic activities
2) increased infrastructural construction eg. port and bridges and river linking projects
3) diversion of water for irrigation etc reduce sedimentation
4) Climate change and sea level rise

Measures to overcome the threats:

1) implementation of CRZ notifications
2) proper EIA of the projects
3) sediment management
4) Proper monitoring of projects ~~and~~
5) involvement of local communities in the conservation
6) Also, conservation of mangroves directly impacts delta conservation

Thus, maintenance of deltas is important from ecological as well as

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economic viewpoint.

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19. Transfer of water from one river basin to another is not, per se, either a novel or an untested idea. However, the river linking project in India requires going beyond mere transfer of water. Assessing the feasibility of the interlinking of rivers, analyze its potential in addressing water related challenges in India.

एक नदी बेसिन से दूसरी नदी बेसिन में जल का स्थानांतरण वास्तव में कोई नवीन या अपरीक्षित विचार नहीं है। परन्तु, भारत में नदी जोड़ो परियोजना को केवल जल के स्थानांतरण से आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है। नदियों को जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता का आकलन करते हुए, भारत में जल से संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने में इसकी क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is undertaking river inter-linking projects to deal with the spatial and temporal distribution of water and the problems created thereby. However, there are certain problems with the same:

1) Ecological concerns
The linking causes vast area to be submerged causing problems to ecosystem and biodiversity eg. Ken-Betwa project though cleared but still the environmentalists have concern

2) Community displacement and rehabilitation

3) Only solves problem of availability of water but doesn't address

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the real causes of water table diplotion like excessive use of groundwater and unscientific agricultural practices.

4) Problems of disaster management
5) Pollution of one river would affect another
6) certain issues are due practices of neighbours like Nepal, which can't be controlled

However, there are potential advantages in addressing water related challenge in India like:

1) availability of water from flooded areas to water deficient areas
2) inland navigation
3) increased canal network

Moreover the feasibility of these projects is questioned by questioning the assumptions on which these are based:

i) no river basin is water surplus as every

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drop has some function

ii) floodwaters can't be channelized so easily.

Yes, there remain issues and challenges which must be looked into urgently, before taking the project forward

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20. With increasing urbanisation in India, the land usage pattern is undergoing major changes. Comment.

भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण के साथ ही भू-उपयोग प्रतिरूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The pace of urbanisation has been increasing and with that land usage pattern is also changing. Following can exemplify the same:

1) with increased migration to urban areas, more and more land is needed which leads to congestion and more burden on segments of lands

2) More and more ecologically sensitive areas are being converted into residential and industrial areas to cater to increased population

→ this even results in disasterous situations like Chennai floods

3) decline in agricultural land, waste land and recreational areas

4) unscientific landfills have emerged causing disasters

5) heat island effects

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6) unscientific development of satellite cities
7) more burden on old buildings on lesser concentration on their maintenance
8) emergence of more number of slums
9) Buildings are coming up in seismically dangerous zones without taking care of required planning
10) land encroachments and pollution in flood plains ~~nor~~ for agriculture, animal husbandry and other such activities.

Thus, urbanisation has caused unplanned use of land on one hand with state of the art buildings on the other. There is a need for adequate planning for making cities sustainable in regard to SDGs and UN Habitat III commitment

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 856)

Name of Candidate	TAPASYA PARIHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35234
Center	O.R.N.	Date	03/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंगजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Explain the reasons for the following: (a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast while depositional forms dominate in the east coast of India. (b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala.

निम्नलिखित के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए: (a) भारत के पश्चिमी तट में अपरदनजन्य रूपों की अधिकता या बाहुल्य पाया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वी तट पर निक्षेपण रूपों का बाहुल्य पाया जाता है। (b) कर्नाटक में पश्चिमी घाट महाराष्ट्र और केरल की तुलना में अधिक मानसूनी वर्षा प्राप्त करते हैं।

a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast while depositional forms dominate in the East coast.

Reasons:

1) West coast is a submerged coast ~~an~~ whereas East coast is an emerged coast

2) lesser number of rivers join the sea through the west coast and their courses are shorter than the rivers of East coast - this leads to lesser deposition on the West coast

3) Due to west coast being the submerged coast, its topography

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undergoes more wave action as compared to the East Coast.

4) East coast hosts bigger deltas of rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc. evidencing more deposition than West coast.

b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala

Reasons :

⇒ size of the coast beside the Western Ghats

→ coasts in Karnataka are narrow as compared to the ones in Maharashtra and Kerala

→ due to this → it gives more orographic lift to the air and it rains more in the Western Ghats - leaving lesser scope of rains in the coasts

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2. What do you mean by bad ozone and what are the causes for its formation? Explain the reasons for the depletion of ozone, with special reference to formation of Ozone hole over Antarctica.

बैड ओजोन से आप क्या समझते हैं एवं इसके निर्माण के क्या कारण हैं? अंटार्कटिका के ऊपर ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण के विशेष संदर्भ में ओजोन अवक्षय के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ozone forms a layer in the stratosphere, which protects the lower layers of atmosphere from harmful UV rays. However, when this Ozone is present in the Troposphere, it acts as a pollutant as it participates in smog formation and thus affecting health. Therefore, bad ozone is the ozone present in the Troposphere which is harmful.

Causes for its formation are:

1) Vehicle exhausts → emitting Oxides of Nitrogen and Volatile Organic Compounds → reactions of which forms Ozone → in the presence of Sunlight

2) Emission from industries etc.

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Reasons for stratospheric ozone depletion are the following:

1) Emission of Chloro Fluoro Carbons (CFCs) etc. due to
   - vehicle emissions
   - industrial emissions

2) Emission of Hydro Fluoro Carbons and ~~Hydro Fluoro~~ Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbons, Chloroform etc.

These compounds remain for long in the atmosphere and react with Oxygen when broken into atomic forms due to UV rays action. These free radicals react multiple times and destroy ozone.

3) Formation of Stratospheric clouds in winter over Antarctica and resultant depletion in Spring when the Chlorine and Bromine depositions on these clouds react in presence of sunlight.

Ozone is essential for human survival thus, there is a need for effective

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implementation of Kigali Agreement following up on the Montreal Protocol.

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3. Weather and climate information plays a significant role in increasing agricultural productivity as well as minimising crop losses. Comment. In light of the increasing instances of extreme weather events, examine the ways in which information system can be made more effective and inclusive.

मौसम और जलवायु संबंधी सूचना कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने एवं साथ ही साथ फसल के नुकसान को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। चरम मौसम की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं के प्रकाश में सूचना प्रणाली को अधिक प्रभावशाली एवं समावेशी बनाने के तरीकों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Weather forecasts and climate information are essential for agricultural planning, policy-making, choice of crops, preparedness for drought and other disasters and their management and provisioning of subsidies.

Role in increasing productivity in agriculture and minimizing crop loss:

1) Timely information on rainfall
- its timing (advent of Monsoon),
- its quantity (normal Monsoon or deficient year etc.)

leads to better policy making, planning and preparedness to tackle the upcoming problem.

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2) Timely management of resources and mitigation of impacts of droughts or floods or other disasters

3) Provisioning of MSP and other subsidies

4) Scientific crop planning increases efficiency and better productivity eg. more drought resistant crops in deficient Monsoon.

There hasbeen recent incidents of extreme weather events, which have led to losses on huge scale, eg. floods in Bihar, Gujarat, Assam, cloudburst in Hyderabad etc. To mitigate losses and for effective planning information system needs to be robust and inclusive and can be done so by:

1) using ICT → by using media like TV, radio, Mobile SMS, print media etc.

2) Disbursement of information by

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IMD timely as it does in 48 hours, 24 hours and 12 hours intervals

3) Invention of mobile applications etc.

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4. India's first National Disaster Management Plan may fulfill the legal requirement of having a plan but it may not be very effective in achieving its objective of building resilience. Critically analyse.

भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, भले ही एक योजना होने की विधिक आवश्यकता को पूर्ण कर सकती है किन्तु यह प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण करने के अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी नहीं हो सकती। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India recently prepared its First Disaster Management Plan, a document which has been long due.

The Plan has following features:

1) It is in accordance with the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, which India has signed

2) It has given a comprehensive definition of disaster

3) It provides for planning for 5, 10 and 15 years

4) It calls for more co-operation of various agencies and organs of Government

5) It has a regional approach and spells out specific roles for PRIs and Urban Local Bodies

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6) It calls for more community participation
7) It identifies major activities related to disaster management
8) Includes preparation of communities, awareness creation and role of media in risk preparedness and governance.

However, the Plan is not without drawbacks, which are:

1) It doesn't get any targets or a definite time frame
2) Framework for funding is missing
3) There is need for other improvements i.e. Involvement of corporate sector, preparedness and co-operation of NDRF and state entities and better usage of technology etc.
4) No provision for disaster insurance

Thus, although creation of plan closes a ~~missing~~ critical gap, it needs to be improved for it to be effective in disaster risk governance.

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5. A better prepared community is key to effective disaster risk reduction. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters.

प्रभावी आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए एक बेहतर रूप से तैयार समुदाय महत्वपूर्ण है। विशिष्ट उदाहरण देते हुए आपदाओं से निपटने में स्थानीय सरकार एवं समुदाय की भूमिका के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Community participation is one of the pillars on which efficient disaster management rests.
Disaster risk reduction calls for greater community participation and its preparedness.

Role of community

1) Pre - disaster

① Zoning and provisioning of facilities
② Readiness of personnel in areas like medicine, transportation, food etc.
③ Planning for evacuation
④ Use of local knowledge in searching for safer places and in creation of disaster resilient infrastructure for example, specially designed houses in Sikkim
⑤ Mock drills in schools, offices etc.

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⑤ Creating a cell of blood donors
⑥ Capacity building and dissemination of information eg. through auto-Rickshaws etc.

2) During disaster

① use of youth for helping others like seen in Chennai floods and recent Mumbai and Gujarat floods
② use of people in spreading information by using social media etc.
③ Community participation in provisioning of food and other essentials
eg. during Tsunami, Rural Knowledge Centres in Pondicherry helped much

3) Post disaster

① rehabilitation of injured
② provisions for basic necessities
③ help with lost and found
④ manpower to remove debris etc.
⑤ health and psychological assistance etc.
eg. in Bihar floods, people came together to help each other

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Owing to the importance of community Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for greater community preparedness and participation

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6. Oceanic crustal rocks are much younger than the continental crust rocks. Explain with the help of the concept of sea floor spreading.

महासागरीय पर्पटी की चट्टानें महाद्वीपीय पर्पटी की चट्टानों की अपेक्षा अधिक नवीन हैं। सागरीय अधस्तल विस्तार की अवधारणा की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।

The ~~the~~ concept of sea floor spreading was developed by Hess. This concept explains why we find that oceanic crust is younger than continental crust.

According to the theory, when oceanic magma rises below the mid oceanic ridges and spread in opposite directions, it ~~gu~~ causes the oceanic crust to move in opposite direction causing divergence of plates. This divergence causes consequent~~s~~ conversion at the other end of the plate, wherein the plate undergoes subduction. The divergence causes generation of new oceanic crust and subduction melts the crust and forms magma, thus completing a cycle.

This evidence of sea floor spreading

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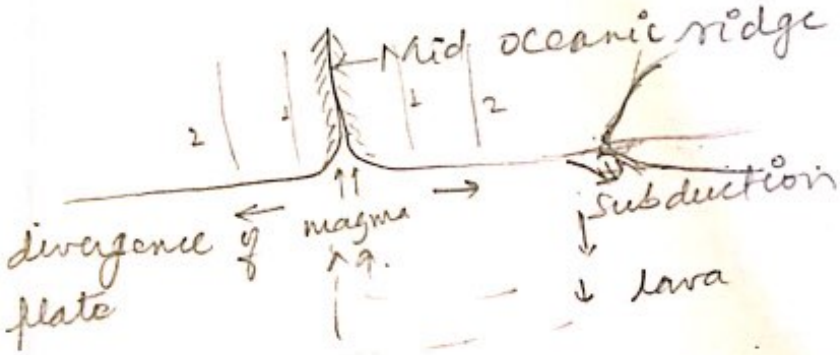
can be gathered from the fact that rocks equidistant from mid oceanic ridge are similar in age and composition.

This explains the fact of younger age of oceanic crust which is being generated and destructed as compared to the continental crust.

The same can be shown with the help of the following diagram :



1, 2 suggest the ages of rocks.

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7. The composition of lava materials determines the types of volcanoes. Illustrate. Also give an account of intrusive landforms formation due to volcanic activities.

लावा पदार्थों का संघटन ज्वालामुखियों के प्रकारों को निर्धारित करता है। उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, ज्वालामुखीय क्रियाओं के कारण अंतर्वेधी आकृतियों के गठन का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

Lava is the molten earth that is ejected from the volcano. The composition of lava, decides and determines the types of volcanoes due to its difference in viscosity, material composition like ash and pyroclastic debris etc.

Following are the kinds of volcanoes and their different lava compositions:

1) Shield volcano
made up of basaltic lava, which is very fluid, thus goes far and this volcano is not very steep. Also, due to its fluidity, grains of dried lava are large.

2) Composite volcano
this contains lava, ashes and pyroclastic material. Lava is more viscous here. The volcano

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consists of vent openings and has layers.

3) Caldera
this contains more ashes and causes explosion when erupt. This creates a crater on top.

4) Flood Basalt Provinces
these are made up of fluid Basalt, which due to viscosity goes a long way and create plateaus of Basalt eg. Deccantrap.

There are various intrusive landforms caused by volcanic activities, which are following:

1) Batholiths
large domes created by cooling of magma in the layers of crust in deep

2) Phacoliths
wavy mass of intrusive form, when magma moves upwards

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3) Lapolith
Gauer shaped, connected to magma source through a conduit

4) Dykes
vertical structures, caused by cooling of magma in fissures

5) ~~Lapolith~~ sills
horizontal, plate type structure

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8. What do you understand by sea farming? Analyse its prospects and potential to provide sustainable livelihood within the country. Also bring out the challenges in adoption of this technique.

सी फॉर्मिंग (सागरीय कृषि) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश के लिए संधारणीय आजीविका प्रदान करने हेतु इसकी संभावनाओं और क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस तकनीक को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Sea farming is the process of cultivation ~~of~~ in sea water, be it in open ocean or in an enclosed tank with sea water. Sea farming is ~~either~~ done for marine food or sea weed etc.

With the changing food preferences, demand for sea food has been increasing. Sea farming has huge potential due to:

1) food security and nutritional requirements
2) medicinal properties of sea weed
3) sustainable food production and livelihood
4) complementary livelihood for shore population
5) Presence of long coastline gives

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it better prospects for sea farming

6) It will complement India's exports too in sea food.

However, there are certain challenges:

1) illiteracy and low level of awareness of coastal communities

2) large funding requirements initially to set up equipments etc.

3) waste generation - lack of knowledge about its effect

4) diversification - of sea food → majorly skewed in favour of prawns and shrimps

5) technological developments are required.

Thus, sea farming, having great potential and prospects in India can benefit India with nutrition-al and other food and medicinal

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requirement and augment income of farmers and coastal communities.

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9. Explain the origin of earth's magnetism. Discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles as well as artifical satellites.

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए। सौर कणों और साथ ही कृत्रिम उपग्रहों के साथ इसकी अंतरक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

There have been various theories explaining magnetism of Earth. The magnetic field of Earth is similar to a bar magnet.

Earth's magnetic effect is due to the circulation of current in its core. The inner core which is solid is surrounded by molten outer core - wherein the iron risen and cools and sinks - creating convectional currents. This is facilitated by rotation of Earth.

Significance

1) Magnetosphere causes deflection of solar flares, which is evidenced by formation of Aurora at both the poles.

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2) It protects the satellites within the magnetosphere

3) Magnetic reversals provide knowledge about age of rocks

4) Magnetic field facilitates navi-gation

5) Disturbance can cause variation in directions, electronic utilities, communication systems etc.

Thus, magnetism of Earth is of great significance and acts as a protector for the Earth.

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10. An emissions-reduction approach to fighting global warming is not enough. Alternative solutions involving climate engineering might have to be deployed sooner than we think. Defining climate engineering, critically examine the statement.

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से निपटने के लिए केवल उत्सर्जन-न्यूनीकरण उपागम (दृष्टिकोण) पर्याप्त नहीं है। संभवत: हमें अनुमानित समय से पूर्व ही,क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को सम्मिलित करने वाले वैकल्पिक समाधान को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को परिभाषित करते हुए, इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Almost all the climate treaties and agreements and negotiations have been deliberating upon emission reductions to fight global warming, be it the Paris Agreement or the Kigali Agreement.

However, there is a need to move away from this approach, because even the Paris Agreement, which bases it commitment on emission reduction largely, can't, even if fully implemented, stop warming of Earth below 3.1°C. (Emission gap)

Moreover, only a few countries have included afforestation as

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a tool in their INDCs.

Therefore, there is a need for climate engineering tools to reduce global warming.

Climate engineering is the practice of using various non-conventional tools and technology to achieve desired results by manipulating climate. It is also known as geo-engineering.

These are some of the climate engineering methods:

1) cloud seeding to cause artificial rain
2) Aerosol injection in Stratosphere to reflect sunlight
3) Placing mirrors in atmosphere
4) Carbon capture and storage in old mines, oceans etc. permanently → best example is planting more trees
5) ~~artificial trees to generate sunlight~~

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However, emission reduction approach has also done much to control global warming especially under the Kyoto Protocol.

Moreover, geo engineering has some drawbacks like it needs excessive funding, diversion of funds to technology development, not much knowledge about working of ideas etc.

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11. While India embarks upon building urban infrastructure such as smart cities over the coming years, it is important that cities and infrastructure being built take into account the vulnerability of the area to various hazards. Discuss in context of recent flooding in major cities of the country.

भारत द्वारा आने वाले वर्षों में, स्मार्ट शहरों जैसी शहरी अवसंरचना का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि शहर एवं अवसंरचनाओं के निर्माण के समय विभिन्न खतरों के प्रति क्षेत्र की जोखिम सुभेद्यता को ध्यान में रखा जाए। देश के प्रमुख शहरों में हाल में आयी बाढ़ों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

With the increase in frequency and damage of disasters, it is important to make our cities resilient to various hazards.

India has undertaken various schemes to improve urban infrastructure like smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, Housing for All, slum redevelopment scheme etc.

With the increasing urban population, it is required to create infrastructure keeping in mind the vulnerability of the area.

Poor urban planning is one of the reasons for damages caused by recent floods in various parts of India like Chennai, Mumbai,

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Gujarat etc.

Various reasons for urban flooding are:

1) Poor planning of ~~drainage~~ drainage system
2) Overcrowded houses and lesser areas for percolation of water
3) drainage blockage by plastic waste etc.
4) unscientific and unecological use of wastelands ~~and~~ which can be used for seepage of flood water into earth
5) Encroachments on water bodies eg. Bengaluru had 262 lakes in 1960s and now it has only 10.
6) ~~lower~~ ~~to~~ lesser trees and clearing forests for urbanisation
   - forests cause ~~gro~~ water to seep in ground
7) Reclamation of coastal areas
   - due to this more impact of cyclones, storm surges etc. can be felt.

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Thus, urban cities need to be constructed and planned keeping in mind the vulnerability of areas in accordance with UN Habitat III commitments and the Smart Cities Mission take it into its fold.

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12. Explain how anthropogenic activities effect the intensity and magnitude of landslides. Discuss with special reference to impact of climate change on landslides in India.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि मानवीय गतिविधियाँ भूस्खलन की तीव्रता और परिमाण को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं।भारत में भूस्खलनों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Landslides are very common in hilly areas and affect life and property to a great extent. In India they are rampant in Himalayas, North Eastern Hills, Western and Eastern Ghats etc.

Landslide are generally due to liquifaction of soil, earthquakes or heavy rainfall. However, there has been increasing impact of anthropogenic activities on landslides, its intensity and magnitude.

1) Deforestation

this is the major cause of landslides. Trees hold the soil below, and due to deforestation soil gets loosened up.

Moreover, deforestation has facilitated

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more urbanization and due to that there is unscientific use of land taking place which proliferates landslides

2) Mining
this is another important cause, which causes landslide due to unfilled old mines buckling under pressure and use of dynamites etc. for mining

3) Road construction etc.

4) Climate change
a) Due to all the anthropogenic activities there are more incidences of cloudbursts, heavy rains etc. which cause landslides

b) Also, melting of glaciers ~~are~~ is exposing new soil and that is prone to landslide

5) Recent incidents of landslide caused due to unsustainable sewage dumping (plastic) practices

6) Excessive grazing also loosens up the soil.

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Thus, there is a need for hazard zone mapping and keeping in mind the delicate ecology of hills.

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13. Discuss the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security in India. How are these aggravated during the times of disasters? Mention the steps that need to be taken in order to ensure adequate and affordable food supply for this impending crisis.

भारत में कृषि और खाद्य सुरक्षा पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। आपदाओं के दौरान इनसे संबंधित समस्यायें किस प्रकार और अधिक बढ़ जाती हैं। इस आसन्न संकट के लिए पर्याप्त और वहनीय खाद्य आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Agriculture is worst affected by climate change, which itself contributes to the causes of climate change. And with the 1.1% growth rate in world population, food security in itself is a challenge which becomes serious with climate change and its impact on agriculture.

Following are the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security:

1) Unpredictable rainfall
Vagaries of monsoon, when 50% of net sown area dependant on rainfall causes drought and floods - causing damage to crops

2) Increased pest attacks

3) Increased soil degradation and

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soil emitting more CO_2 now - which impacts climate change

4) low yield
5) new diseases
6) Anti microbial resistance in animals and poultry
7) fish kills and snowfall causing damage in orchards

These impacts gets aggravated during disasters, for example:

1) during floods
   - crops get destroyed
   - godowns get inundated
   - soil gets eroded
   - horticulture is affected
2) Droughts affect all crops & animals for fodder
3) With cyclones, paddy fields get affected

Following steps need to be taken:

1) Control global warming
2) reduce emissions from agriculture eg. recent reports of ammonia concentration over agricultural areas
3) make agriculture climate resilient like Climate Smart Agriculture

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practices eg. in Madhya Pradesh
4) Utilising local knowledge
5) rainwater harvesting
6) Better healthcare for animals
7) use of Science and Technology and Information technology
8) better forecasting of weather and readiness
9) Efficient MSP provisioning and tilt towards organic farming
10) moving away from unsustainable and unscientific farming practices

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14. Discuss how drought is more of a man-made disaster than a mere deficiency of rainfall. Elaborate on the consequences of desertification that drought prone regions face. Also, bring out the preventive steps to be taken in light of targets to curb desertification as mentioned under the SDGs.

चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सूखा केवल वर्षा की कमी से पैदा आपदा न हो कर मुख्य रूप से एक मानव-निर्मित आपदा है। सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मरुस्थलीकरण के परिणामों को विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, मरुस्थलीकरण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए SDGs के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित लक्ष्यों के प्रकाश में उठाए जाने वाले निवारक कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Drought is assessed with respect to the deficiency in rainfall. However, sometimes drought is not merely due to meterological phenomenon but is man made. Following evidences the same:

1) unscientific and unsustainable agricultural practices
eg. sowing paddy – crop requiring high water intensity in drought prone areas

2) non judicious use of ground water resources

3) not utilizing rainwater and not recharging groundwater aquifers due to
– deforestation
– urbanization of water bodies

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4) Unsustainable utilization of groundwater for industrial and other purposes like household
5) Water pollution - rendering water unusable

Consequences of desertification :

1) Yield loss
2) Newer pest attacks
3) Animal deaths due to starvation as an effect of low availability of fodder
4) increase in food prices
5) Famine
6) Farmer suicides
7) large scale migration of humans and animals
8) Diseases due to low quality water

Preventive steps that can be taken are:

1) Rainwater harvesting
2) Cropping to be related with ecology of the area
3) Drought resistant varieties of crops and seeds

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4) technological advancements like Israel uses saltwater making it potable
5) Wastewater treatment
6) Scientific policies with respect to MSP and subsidies of electricity
7) Afforestation
8) Creating band of trees and social and farm forestry be encouraged

SDGs contain targets to prevent land degradation and desertification which in turn endanger agricultural productivity and food security.
UN convention to Combat Desertification need to be implemented in its spirit.

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15. What is the role of NDRF in managing disasters in the country? Highlighting the challenges that NDRF has been facing, discuss why it is still the armed forces which end up being the most visible force at hand during disasters.

देश में आपदाओं के प्रबंधन में NDRF की क्या भूमिका है? NDRF द्वारा सामना की जाती रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि आपदाओं के दौरान केवल सशस्त्र बल ही क्यों अभी भी सहज और सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध बल के रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

NDRF is maintained to respond to disasters. It is only such force in the world dedicated for disaster management.

Role of NDRF:

NDRF plays a very important role from rescuing people from under the debris post earthquake or cyclones to people stuck in flooded waters and jams. It participates in providing food supplies to people during disasters and making people meet their family members. They conduct search and rescue operations. They are especially trained in disaster management, thus they are efficient in their working.

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However, there are various challenges that NDRF is facing, which are the following:

1) Lack of manpower
Although the government has increased the batallions to 13, there is still lack of manpower as there is increase in disasters incidents, and sometimes at many places simultaneously

2) Co-ordination with state forces
this creates another problem during disasters

3) Lack of adequate equipments and advanced tools
this is basically due to lack of funding

4) Lack of knowledge of area of disasters → thus needing local collaboration for efficient evacuation etc.

Nevertheless, NDRF is still the go to force, and most because visible
1) well trained personnel

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2) dedicated only to disaster management

3) inadequate state assistance

4) complications involved in operations

Thus, NDRF needs to be maintained properly.

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16. Give an account of the different types of earthquakes based on their zone of occurrence. Identify the earthquake prone regions of the world with special reference to India. Also explain the reasons for the occurrence of earthquakes in geologically inactive regions like Peninsular India.

घटित होने वाले क्षेत्र के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रकार के भूकंपों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्व के भूकंप प्रवण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत जैसे भूवैज्ञानिक रूप से निष्क्रिय/स्थिर क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय घटनाओं के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Earthquake is the sudden shaking of ground. There are various kinds of Earthquakes, based on their impact and their origin.

Earthquakes based on impact:

1) Shallow
These ~~are~~ have the epicentre near the surface of Earth and cause much ~~2) Deep~~ destruction

2) Deep
These have epicentre deep in the earth, have lesser impact on the surface

Earthquakes based on origin/source:

1) Volcanic
When occurred due to volcanoes

2) due to mining ~~or~~ other artificial ground shaking

3) Plate movements

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Earthquake prone regions of the world generally lie in the areas of either plate boundary divergence or convergence and areas of active vulcanism like the Ring of fire in the pacific.

Earthquakes in India are mainly confined to Himalayas and the foothills. Indian earthquake regions are divided into 4 seismic zones based on the intensity and frequency of occurrence and its susceptibility to earthquakes.

Zone V - is the zone of high susceptibility to earthquakes, includes the Himalayan region, North Eastern Hills, areas in Gujarat ~~aroun~~ and Rajasthan

Zone IV → includes areas around Zone V

Zone II is the least risk zone which includes the peninsular region.

These are arranged in the order of seismic activity.

However, earthquakes occur in the geologically inactive regions like peninsular India due - which is

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mainly due to some man made ~~reasons~~ reasons like mining in the hills, dynamite testing, weapons and missile testing ~~etc~~., dams etc.
But there are natural reasons too like stress caused due to collision of Indian and Eurasian plate and possible breaking of Indian plate in areas in Maharashtra.

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17. Temperature, density and salinity are three most important physical properties of Ocean. Explain how these all are interdependent. Also examine the impact of climate change on these properties.

तापमान, घनत्व और लवणता महासागर के तीन सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण भौतिक गुणधर्म हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ये सभी किस प्रकार अन्योन्याश्रित हैं। साथ ही, इन गुणधर्मों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Oceans occupy 70% of the Earth's surface and temperature, salinity and density define the various properties of oceans.

Temperature plays a great role in rainfall, sea and land freeze, ocean currents and moderating influence in western temperate regions like UK. It also causes stratification and mixing of layers of ocean water as colder surface water tends to sink in leading to upwelling of nutrient rich water. Marine species are susceptible to temperature.

Salinity is another feature defining factor for oceans which affects the freezing and boiling points, ocean current movements and richness of species.

Density of ocean water causes vertical and horizontal movement, leading

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to ocean currents and stratification. Moreover, all these are interdependent, for, temperature causes salinity change (evaporation causes more salinity) and density change (colder the water, saline it is) and salinity causes density change (more ~~dense~~, saline, denser) thus defining ocean properties.

Impact of climate change:

1) On temperature

Due to climate change ocean temperatures are rising, leading to thermal expansion and impacting the hydrological cycle.
This also leads to ecological problems because increased temperatures cause greater Biological Oxygen Demand due to greater metabolical processes.

2) On density

Temperatures on surface are increasing and water density is decreasing from temperate regions to tropics, causing changes

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in ocean currents

3) Salinity
With rising temperatures, evaporation is increasing, leading to more salinity. However, there are anomalies due to melting of glaciers and the water addition due to that

Thus, there is a great impact of climate change on oceans, which is acknowledged by the recent UN Oceans Conference.

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18. Critically discuss the effectiveness of initiatives such as "odd-even" and "Car free day" in coping up with the issue of urban air quality and traffic congestion.

शहरी वायु गुणवत्ता और यातायात संकुलन (भीड़-भाड़) जैसे मुद्दों का सामना करने में 'ऑड-ईवन' (सम-विषम) और 'कार फ्री डे' जैसी पहलों की प्रभावशीलता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India hosts 13 of the 20 most polluted cities from air pollution. The EPCA has provided a graded action plan to tackle air pollution in the Delhi NCR region and also the Odd-even plan was adopted by the Delhi government on a trial basis, which was also adopted by France. Recently, Gurugram had Car free days, urging people to use other forms of transports like public transport and bicycles etc.

Effectiveness of such initiatives :

1) In India, Bharat stage IV was applied only in 63 cities before April 2017 – which implies that Indian vehicles cause more pollution

2) Greater density of private vehicles on roads even with proliferation of taxi services

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there are more vehicles on roads now

3) These can cause immediate relief from problems of air pollution
4) These cause notice of people towards the environmental problems

However, these policies are effective to a certain limit only because:

1) reasons for air pollution are not only vehicular emissions but industrial causes and stubble burning and diwali and other celebrations using crackers and these need to be tackled effectively. Also, the thermal power plants and construction activities cause much pollution
2) Industrial vehicles etc. got exemption from policies which are major sources of pollution
3) Policy implementations required like leapfrogging to Bharat Stage VI norms etc.

Thus, solution to problems of air pollution

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lies in holistic changes in activities ~~no~~ and not focussing on just the immediate ones.

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19. Despite having large deposits of coal, we continue to import it for our domestic use. What are the challenges which we face in meeting our domestic demand? Do you think meeting the social commitments of our country would be challenging in light of our INDC commitments?

कोयले के विशाल भण्डार होने के बाद भी, हम अपने घरेलू उपयोग के लिए इसका आयात करते हैं। अपनी घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने में हम किन चुनौतियों का सामना करते हैं? क्या आप यह सोचते हैं कि हमारी INDC प्रतिबद्धताओं के प्रकाश में अपने देश की सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करना चुनौतीपूर्ण होगा?

India imports large amount of coal from abroad although it has large deposits of coal.

Following are the reasons:

1) Non-Availability of good quality coal
India hosts reserves of coal but lacks in good quality coal

2) Hosts third largest steel industry – needs coking coal of good quality which India lacks.

3) Indian coking coal needs to be washed before being used

~~Therefore~~

4) Problems with extraction of coal due to environmental clearances not available

5) Dependance on thermal power plants – this increases coal requirement – which can't be

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satisfied with domestic coal production.

India has committed to produce more energy from Renewable sources ~~by~~ (175 GW by 2022) and reduce energy from coal which at present it more than 80% of total production.

Meeting social commitments will be challenging to achieve INDC targets:

1) India needs to maintain its growth – which requires better infrastructure i.e. power
2) Renewable sources are expensive and have long gestation periods
3) Lower technological development.
4) Increasing population in the country
5) Power very important for all sectors of economy.
6) Social infrastructure like health, education depend on power

Meeting social commitments not challenging to achieve INDC targets

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because:

1) Technology and funding support from developed countries
eg. ~~ISA~~ Paris Agreement

2) New alliances
eg. ISA

3) competition has decreased prices of renewable energy
eg - solar energy

~~4) electrification of Railways~~

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20. Forest fires have become a regular feature during summers in the Western Himalayas. What are the causes behind this phenomenon? Critically examine the efforts made by authorities in countering this problem. Do periodic forest fires have any benefits associated with them?

पश्चिमी हिमालय में ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान दावानल/वनाग्नि (फॉरेस्ट फायर) एक नियमित घटना बन गयी है। इस परिघटना के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या समय-समय पर होने वाली दानावल की घटनाओं के कुछ लाभ भी हैं?

There has been increase in incidences of forest fires especially in the Western Himalayas in summers.

The causes are:

1) Prevalence of chir pine needles in forests which have high resin content and susceptible to fires
2) Activities of local communities like - clearing of forests
   - shifting cultivation
   - dumping burnt cigarettes etc.
3) lesser rainfall in western himalayas which causes lesser humidity and greater chances of fires
4) tourism activities - eg. camping and bonfires etc.

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There have been various efforts by authorities which are as follows:

1) replacing chir pine trees for broad leaved trees
2) allowing collection of fallen leaves
3) infrastructure to control fires and provisioning of ~~infrastructure~~ equipments for the same
4) increased participation of local communities and monitoring forests by them
5) creating awareness among locals regarding causes of fires
6) creation of small water bodies for easy availability of water for dousing off fire
7) mapping of fire vulnerable zones

However, fires are not destructive but sometimes beneficial too, for example -

1) it causes regeneration of minerals in soil
2) many tree species require forest fires for seed germination
3) heating of soil causes increased microbial activity in soil

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With 90% forest fires being man made, these can be controlled with adequate policy intervention and use of technology adequately.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 862)

Name of Candidate	TAPASYA PARIHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35234
Center	O.R.N.	Date	13/09/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What are the issues associated with the existing sterilization campaigns for family planning in India? In this context, comment on the need for a multidimensional approach for family planning.

   भारत में परिवार नियोजन के लिए मौजूदा बंध्याकरण (स्टर्लाइजेशन) अभियानों से संबद्ध मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में परिवार नियोजन के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The government is trying to achieve the total fertility rate in India to the replacement level of 2.1. For that, family planning is essential; of which, the sterilization campaigns are a part.

However, there are various issues with the campaigns, which are following:

1) Lack of adequate infrastructure to carry out sterilization in camps - this causes various other health problems due to insanitary conditions and practices. eg. HIV AIDS, infections etc.

2) Lack of awareness about post-sterilization care

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3) Stigma attached to sterilization of males - for instance, they are said to lose their manhood, which ultimately leads to women sterilization in the family planning

4) Incompetent doctors and lack of manpower like nurses etc.

With these problems and with the fact that sterilization is not necessarily the only and affordable method for family planning, there is a need to adopt multidimensional approach.

Following are the main reasons:

1) Sterilization is permanent

2) sterilization in women causes various biological problems like hormonal changes and lack of calcium etc.

3) Use of contraceptives is easy, affordable and effective and can be used by both men and women

4) Need for research on other possible methods of contraceptives

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and making them available
eg. recent invention of 'Vasalgel'.

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2. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of integration of the world as one unit. It makes the world as a global village.
However, globalisation is different from westernization, as the latter is about adoption of western practices in a non-western nation.
The following show that globalisation is a one way street :

1) Economic sphere
The world has not only adopted the western economic practices, but the East has also contributed to it for eg. the Human Development Index and the inspiration for Happiness Index from Bhutan.

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2) Culturally
The world has adopted various practices of East in the fields of health (Yoga etc.), medicine (Ayurveda), fashion (Indian Khadi) music (amalgamation of song by Beatles, ~~by~~ inspired by Mahesh Yogi), dance (bollywood dance), festivals etc.

3) All societies have been impacted positively by religions like Buddhism, Islam and have been converted to them.

All these show that globalisation has been a two way process.

4) Change in food habits
As east has adopted western food habits, so has West been inspired by the food habits of East like Indian cuisine, Thai food, Chinese cuisine etc.

Therefore, it can be said that the fact of globalisation has been a two-way process.

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3. How are minorities defined in India? Does the commitment to ensure special rights for minorities contradicts the idea of secularism? Discuss in the context of India.

भारत में अल्पसंख्यकों को कैसे परिभाषित किया जाता है? क्या अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने की प्रतिबद्धता धर्मनिरपेक्षता के विचार का विरोध करती है? भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Minorities are defined in India state-wise, i.e., if a group of people is religiously, or linguis-tically, less in numbers than the half of population in a state, it becomes a minority.

The idea of secularism is of positive secularism in India, which ensures development of all religions and equitable hand of state in the same.
Moreover, secularism has another element, i.e., secularism within a religion → ensuring that minorities and majorities enjoy their religious freedoms equally.

The Constitution of India ensures this under Articles 14, 21, 25 and 29.
Therefore, protection of minorities,

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by giving the special rights to save them from the majoritarian-ism is not against the idea of secularism.

The another angle is that, the State gives equal respect to all religions, and to make all the religions equally enjoyable for all, the religious minorities are given protection.

Therefore, the very idea of giving special rights to minorities is embedded under the concept of Indian secularism.

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4. An effective strategy to eliminate poverty must consider it as a violation of human rights and not just an economic issue. Discuss in the context of India.

निर्धनता को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी रणनीति के अंतर्गत निर्धनता को केवल एक आर्थिक मुद्दा नहीं बल्कि अनिवार्य रूप से मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन समझा जाना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Poverty is at the base of cause of various problems. In the present times, it has ~~pro~~ not remained just an economic problem.

1) The poverty is multidimensional and it causes ~~or~~ promotes various other problems like reduced and poor access to health, poor education, lack of nutrition, high MMR, IMR, high Birth Rate, depression, crimes etc.

Therefore, to alleviate poverty, a holistic and coherent strategy needs to be laid out.

2) Poverty inhibits capability which is the direct cause of

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low human development.

Therefore all these show the poverty inhibits realisation of basic human rights and other fundamental rights granted under the constitution which are :

(1) Right to life (Art. 21)
- livelihood
(2) Right to equality (Art. 14)
- poverty creates inequality
(3) Right to freedom of speech and expression (Art. 19)
- poor and downtrodden can hardly express themselves, and they are generally snubbed
(4) Right against exploitation (Art 23)
- for eg. poverty leads to some people accepting manual scavenging
(5) Right to legal aid (Art. 21)
- inhibited by poverty
(6) Other rights like movement, dignity ~~etc~~, right against child labour.

Therefore, elimination of poverty

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must be seen from the lens of curing violation of human right of people.

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5. Mass exodus of people inhabiting mountain regions to plains is fast turning hamlets into haunted villages, in places like Uttarakhand. Discuss the causes, implications and possible remedies for this phenomenon.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर मैदानी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तराखंड जैसे स्थानों में बस्तियाँ वीरान गांव बनती जा रही हैं। इस परिघटना के कारणों, निहितार्थों एवं संभव उपचारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

People are finding it difficult to survive in the hills, and therefore there is migration to the valleys in huge numbers.

Following are the causes:

1) Lack of basic facilities
- healthcare and medicine
- water availability
- safety
- livelihood avenues
- food
- internet and mobile, roads, other infrastructure, etc.

2) Environmental concerns
- natural and anthropogenic causes
- landslides
- cloudbursts

3) Education facilities

Implications:

1) The left places are strayed

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2) left out houses become avenues for crimes etc.

3) overcrowding of valley areas and clashes for resources

4) Increasing poverty

Possible remedies :

1) Better implementation of govt. schemes and their monitoring them
for eg. the following schemes can be helpful
- MNREGS
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Janani Suraksha Yojana, ~~etc~~ etc.

2) Creating area specific schemes

3) Providing for basic infrastructure

4) Allowing private investments in health, education by giving incentives like land, tax etc.

5) Create councils for deliberations of problems

6) Implementation of Sengai Plan for

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better disaster management and rehabilitation.

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6. Whereas the UN Habitat report calls cities "the highest pinnacles of human creation", the moot question is what form the cities of developing world should take. In context of this statement, examine the contending strategies of urbanisation, with respect to India.

यद्यपि यू. एन. हैबिटैट रिपोर्ट (संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावास रिपोर्ट) में नगरों को "मानव रचना की सर्वोच्च पराकाष्ठा" के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है, लेकिन बहस का प्रश्न यह है कि विकासशील देशों के नगरों को किस प्रकार का रूप लेना चाहिए। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, भारत के संबंध में शहरीकरण की परस्पर विरोधी रणनीतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is rapidly urbanizing. Urbanization is seen as the driver of growth, but at the same time there are various issues associated with it.

There have been various discussions on the strategies of urbanisation, some of them are following:

1) Independent and uncontrolled urbanisation

This view supports urbanisation which is uncontrolled so that people develop cities on their own with minimal regulation.

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However, this strategy has drawbacks like prevailing inequality, self centered people, problems of collective use of resources, waste management. eg - this is the problem of cities with slums etc.

2) Planned urbanisation

This strategy follows centralized planning and robust civic architecture, but this too ignores the needs (diverse) of people and ~~can~~ might not address the problem of ~~urb~~ migration efficiently

3) Holistic urbanisation with community participation

This strategy takes into ambit all the current problems and tries to overcome all with a sustainable plan in consult-ation with all the stakeholders.

India is following the third strategy, which is evident from ~~the~~ ~~foll~~ schemes like SMART

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city mission, HRIDAY and AMRUT.

Moreover, it's also focussing on different area like sanitation (Swachh Bharat Mission), skill development etc. and convergence of all schemes.

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7. Rather than being a transitory phenomenon of fast-growing economies, today's slums pose deeper, persistent structural problems and represent major policy challenges. Discuss in the context of India.

तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की एक संक्रमणकालिक (अस्थायी) परिघटना होने के बजाए आजकल की मलिन बस्तियां (स्लम्स) गंभीर एवं दीर्घस्थायी संरचनात्मक समस्याएं खड़ी करती हैं और प्रमुख नीतिगत चुनौतियों को भी प्रस्तुत करती हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Slums are habitations in urban areas with inadequate basic facilities as compared to the urban areas but more urbanised than the rural areas.

Slums, however, are not the transitory phenomenon of economic growth, this can be due to the following:

1) facilities for health, water, sanitation, space, etc are not better than rural areas, but worse
2) these are illegal constructions and cannot be developed as such with economic growth, but need a coherent policy for the same.

~~Therefore~~, Moreover, slums pose

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the following problems:

1) inadequate infrastructure
2) congested, unclean and unscientific infrastructure
3) No proper regulatory mechanisms
4) Areas of widespread diseases
5) can becomes centres for crime and criminals to thrive
6) Presents the dismal state of unemployment and migration owing to factors like agriculture failure etc.

Therefore, all these require a proper planning at all levels and convergence of various ministries to develop the slums and make them livable and ultimately merge them into the urban infrastructure and sphere.

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8. While on the one hand, violence and discrimination against women justify strong laws, on the other hand, such laws are also misused. Why does such a state of affair exist in the Indian society? Discuss the reasons behind it.

यद्यपि एक ओर महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा और भेदभाव कठोर कानूनों को न्यायसंगत ठहराते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर ऐसे कानूनों का दुरुपयोग भी किया जाता है। भारतीय समाज में इस प्रकार के हालात क्यों विद्यमान हैं? इस समस्या के निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

With the increase in violence against women, there has been increasing demands to make laws more stringent. However, there has been a trend that even after stricter laws, crimes rates haven't come down.

For eg. after the 2013 amendment to the IPC and the stringent provisions of POCSO Act, there is rise in crimes against women and girls.

Following are the reasons for it:

1) Low conviction rate

The deterrence effect of law cannot only be created by the provisions, but by its effective implementation

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In the recent judgment of SC, it has asked to set up welfare Committees to look into the complaint of Domestic violence. With this and with the increasing number of cases and incidents relating to women especially of domestic violence and sexual harassment and dowry death, ~~misuse of law has~~ ~~been~~ ~~been~~ there has arisen a complex situation.

Following are the reasons for it.

1) Incompetence of police investigations

The Police, register cases without verifying if there exists a prima facie situations.

2) Delay in prosecution

This is used as a tool of misuse, just to harass the other party, as it is known that the case won't be taken up in the court,

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and the party can be harassed because of cognizable and non bailable nature of offences like dowry death, domestic violence, rape etc.

3) Lack of gender equality

Although, POCSO Act is gender-neutral, but it also has resulted in very low conviction of male accused. which shows the misuse of laws by women.

However, a few cases of misuse should eclipse the larger picture of ~~the~~ women's vulnerability and their protection.

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9. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

Unity in diversity is what India is proud of. However, with the increasing incidents of communal conflicts, its cultural diversity is under scrutiny.

Cultural diversity is a hindrance

1) Increased intolerance among people and linguistic conflicts
2) Inequality caused by policies of Govt. like reservation - giving rise to hatred against communities
3) Increasing protectionism towards one's culture
4) Certain practices of different cultures are inherently incompatet
5) Son of the soil theories eg. In Maharashtra for Marathi

Thus, all these have hindered creation of ~~one~~ nation.

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Cultural diversity not a hindrance:

1) Historical perspective: India as a nation was anyway built on the power of its coexisting diversities.

2) With globalisation - people are increasing interactions with different cultures

3) Integrated economy: leading to migration for jobs etc.
eg. Bengaluru as an IT hub, hosts people from different cultures

4) People's respect for other cultures and their tolerance towards them

Thus, it can be concluded that due to certain incidences, it is not necessary to say that cultural diversity is inimical to nation building, rather it facilitates by different ways of living of cultures. Moreover, Govern-

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ment is proud of this and is promoting respect of other cultures by scheme 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

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10. Gender justice is often hindered by religious sensitivity over women related issues. In this context, discuss how gender justice can be ensured while also keeping in mind religious sensitivity of different communities.

लैंगिक न्याय (जेंडर जस्टिस) की प्रक्रिया प्राय: महिलाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों पर धार्मिक संवेदनशीलता के कारण बाधित होती है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि विभिन्न समुदायों की धार्मिक संवेदनशीलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी लैंगिक न्याय किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है?

In India, all religions have freedom to it and all people have freedom to practice, profess and propagate religions, under Article 25.

However, it has been seen that ~~in~~ sometimes religions are not sensitive towards gender equality, and rather the customs, rituals etc promote gender inequality, for instance, no entry in garbhagriha of temple to adult women, no entry in ~~sam~~ inner sanctum of dargah, gender unjust practice of triple talaq (recently invalidated) etc.

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Ways to ensure gender justice while keeping in mind religious sensitivity

1) interpreting the religion in the light of rationality and humanism

eg. what Raja Rammohan Roy did to argue against Sati

2) Create awareness regarding unnecessary and unjust practices and rationale behind them by various media

eg. movies like PK. ~~and~~ etc.

3) Court judgments

This is the penultimate solution when court interprets the secular tenets of a religion and doesn't interfere in essential practices

eg. Invalidation of triple talaq, allowing entry to Haji Ali Dargah to women, allowing entry into Sabrimala temple to women of certain age of menstruation etc.

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4) legislation within constitutional limits

This is the last resort.

eg. ~~Do~~ Hindu Marriage Act etc.

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11. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Equality of opportunity is provided as a right under the Constitution. It means providing the opportunities to people so that they can be brought on the same pedestal and then compete in equal capacity. It is provided under Article 16.

This implies that if people are to be given the opportunities for a job, which requires certain qualifications, then people must have access to attain those qualifications to avail the opportunity which otherwise they cannot. Therefore, equality of opportunity means capacity building to compete for positions.

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However, a fallout and necessary implication of this is the process of reservation, by which the disadvantaged are brought at par with others and then they compete. For this, reservation is given in education, jobs and even in promotions to posts.

Thus, it is an affirmative action to give opportunity to compete equally which is provided under Article 16(4).

Thus, unless a person has qualifications for a job, he cannot compete for it, therefore, it is imperative to give access to the resources to make himself capable and qualified and then ~~to~~ compete for it.

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12. Fertility rates in India are more closely related to education levels and the socio-economic development within a state, than to religious beliefs. Elaborate. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to achieve population stabilisation.

भारत में प्रजनन दर, धार्मिक विश्वासों की तुलना में एक राज्य के अंतर्गत शिक्षा के स्तर एवं सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से घनिष्ठ रूप से संबंधित हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को विस्तार से बताइए।

Fertility rates in India have been falling, but there are still states with very high rates such as Bihar, UP, Assam etc. This inequality ~~sho~~ points toward the fact that less developed states have ~~more~~ ~~great~~ higher fertility rates and more than the replacement rate of 2.1, whereas the more developed states like Kerala have Fertility Rates (FR) lesser than the ~~average~~ Relacepement rate.

~~Rea~~ Following shows FR is more closely related to education and socio-economic levels:

1) More developed states particularly more developed cities have

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low fertility rates (eg. Kerala, Tamil Nadu)

2) Education empowers women, makes them aware and their decision making power - leading to lower FR

3) More women are working now, therefore, FR related to socio-economic development, that women keep no. of children low and focus more on socio economic upliftment

4) Religious reasons are not given consideration when widespread poverty etc. Even Muslim women make use of contraceptives, whereas, Islam considers children as gift of god

Following steps can be taken to achieve population stabilisation:

1) Education and awareness
→ programmes like 'Hum do Hamare do' etc. are impactful

2) Provisions for easy and cheap availability of contraceptives

3) Gender equality and a secure

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and developed society to women and girls

→ main reason for high fertility rates is unwanted girls, as women go on giving birth to girls in want of boys.

4) Schemes like

→ Targeting states which high fertility rates

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13. It has been observed by some that emergence of a distinct "female vote bank" has made political parties and leaders take women related issues seriously. Critically examine in the context of electoral mobilisation in India in the recent times.

कुछ लोगों द्वारा देखा गया है कि एक सुस्पष्ट "महिला वोट बैंक" के उद्भव ने राजनीतिक दलों और नेताओं को महिलाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों पर गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देने हेतु प्रवृत्त किया है। हाल के दिनों में भारत में चुनावी लामबंदी के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा कीजिए।

In the recent times, gender equality is one of the burning issues.
With the increasing number of educated women, gender equality has been added to the agenda of political parties.
With more awareness, a distinct female vote bank has emerged which has impacted the political scenario.

Yes, female vote bank has made parties and leaders to take women related issues seriously:

1) This is evident by the fact of 48% composition of women in population → the parties, all of them, include gender equality and empowerment in their manifesto to some extent.

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2) Parties even try to woo women voters by giving tickets to women candidates

3) Parties ~~are~~ and leaders are taking diplomatic stands on women's burning issues
eg. almost all parties and leaders welcomed the SC's decision invalidating triple talaq

No, the gender issues have nothing to do with vote bank politics :

1) Reservation to women in PRIs
2) Parties and leaders still not sensitive about gender issues
eg. still the reservation to Women in Parliament not confirmed
3) Some parties were anyway doing work in field of gender equality

Therefore, even if the issues are taken up due to vote bank, the women are being benefitted, unless and until the promises are kept.

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14. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Persons with disability are differently abled and they become disabled because they don't have adequate infrastructure and facilities matching their requirements. Employment is one of the factors in empowerment of persons with disabilities (PwDs).

Following are the reasons for it:

1) Sense of pride
When one is economically independent, there is sense of pride

2) No dependance of economic reasons

3) Economic empowerment leads to reduced stigma and increases social standing

Acknowledging this, the government has taken following steps:

1) Passing of Persons with Disabilities

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Act, 2017
- Act increases the number of disabilities.
- clearly defines duties of state
- reservation in education and employment
- provisions for infrastructure facilities in public buildings, public transport etc.

2) Suganya Pustakalaya
- creating the online ~~database~~ bank of books and making them accessible

3) Availability of Technological assistance like screen reader etc.

4) Suganya Bharat Abhiyan to make the buildings etc. more accessible

5) Address of PM to PwDs as 'Divyang' → trying to reduce stigma

6) Signing of Marrakesh VIP Treaty 2016 by India

Thus, all these will go a long way

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in increase in employment of PWDs ~~in~~ and ultimately empowering them.

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15. Even as the caste system has weakened in recent times, caste based identity has strengthened particularly in the wake of democratic politics in India. Comment.

भले ही हाल के दिनों में जाति व्यवस्था कमजोर हो गयी है, लेकिन भारत में लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति के परिणामस्वरूप जाति आधारित पहचान सुदृढ़ हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

With the increased globalisation and urbanisation, the caste system has weakened with time. However, in recent times there have been various incidents based on caste identities in India. This is more particularly seen in the background of democratic politics in the country, which provides everyone, every caste, every creed etc. to participate in politics.

Following reasons can be attached to increase in caste identities in wake of democratic politics:

1) Democratic politics gives space to everyone to put forward their grievances

2) prevailing inequality and failure of state at various levels to

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do away with the grievances of various castes which are still downtrodden

3) Certain socially strong dominant castes are asking for reservations due to unequal representation by them in employment

4) Rule of majority in democratic politics, has oppressed the dalits, and now they are asserting their identities.

5) State has failed in creating equality by way of reservations, which fuels anger in people, and they demand equal representation in economy

6) Vote bank politics has led to strengthening of caste identities and their subsequent assertion in the sphere of democratic politics.

Thus, the caste based identities are gaining ground in the political

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sphere, rather than in the social sphere as the case used to be.

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16. A three pronged strategy of social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice is needed to ensure removal of disparities, elimination of exploitation and protection of disadvantaged sections in India. Elaborate. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard.

भारत में वंचित वर्गों के प्रति असमानताओं को समाप्त करने, उनके शोषण का उन्मूलन करने एवं उनके संरक्षण के लिए सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और सामाजिक न्याय की एक त्रि-आयामी रणनीति की आवश्यकता है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी विस्तार से बताइए।

India cannot develop when there is a lot of people which is disadvantaged. For removal of disparities and elimination of exploitation and protection, a multipronged approach is needed, which includes their social empowerment, economic empowerment and ~~soso~~ social justice. All these are interrelated and equally important to empower the disadvantaged.

Social empowerment will have the following effects -

- give them more voice in social sphere
- stop their exploitation at the

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hands of socially superior
essential aspect of equality, thus removing disparity

Economic empowerment
- this forms the basis of all solutions
- makes them independent and allows them to take decisions with others
  (eg. inclusion in Panchayats when economically empowered)
- gives them freedom of choice
- correlation with social empowerment
  → cause and effect relation

Social justice
- is the ultimate step towards equality

The government has taken various steps :
- establishment of National Commission
- Protection of Civil Rights Act
- amendment of laws like Protection of SC and ST Act making more stringent provisions
- various schemes like Stand Up

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India, Ustaad, scholarships, MNREGS, TPDS, skill development schemes, Hostels for SC & ST students, Beti Bachao Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana etc.

- Forest Right Act 2006

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17. Explain the factors leading to emergence of class among tribes in India. How is it affecting the tribal society?

भारत में जनजातियों के बीच वर्गों का उदय होने के कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह आदिवासी समाज को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है?

The tribes in India, though being primitive, have undergone a structural change with emergence of class among them.

Following are the factors:

1) Economic empowerment
→ members of tribes who make use of economic opportunities become well off, this leads to class differences among members gradually
2) Educational opportunities
3) Migration and assimilation with mainstream population
4) Political empowerment of some member who ~~took~~ benefit of PESA Act 1996 and provisions of Sixth schedule of Constitution
5) Impact of globalisation
6) Modernisation of areas, due to factories etc.

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These are affecting the tribal society in the following ways:

A. Positive impacts

1) emergence of class shows that at least some people have been developed
2) Gives promising prospects of downward filtration
3) more are being influenced by upper caste
4) People are leaving inhuman practices
5) Better integration
6) Class emergence merely transitional

B. Negative impacts

1) alienation of lower class tribals
2) increasing gap between the classes
3) exploitation of lower class by upper class
4) extinguishing culture and traditions by modernization

Therefore, the government must focus

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on overall development of the tribals and see class differences as an evidence of transitory structural change.

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18. Even though globalisation has led to increased employment opportunities for women, it has also created a new set of challenges for women workers. Discuss with examples.

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण के कारण महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन इसने महिला कर्मियों के लिए चुनौतियों की एक नयी श्रेणी भी उत्पन्न की हैं। उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation has had a huge impact on empowerment of women, especially in the economic sphere, but it has created new challenges too.

Following are the impacts :

1) Globalisation has created ~~a~~ job prospects for women in MNCs etc, but there remains the challenge of their
   1) Security, especially at night
   2) Impact on family relations
      - women primarily looked after families, which is becoming difficult to cope with now
   3) Sexual harassment at work place is another issue

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4) difficult to balance worklife post childbirth, even when maternity Benefits Act allows them ~~the~~ some advantages

5) impact on upbringing of children → women leave jobs too for this

6) little change in social mindsets

7) Prevalence of 'glass ceiling' which shows how women are restricted to subordinate jobs and not given leadership positions

8) Disparity in wages between men and women

Thus, with opportunities, there are new challenges which needs to be taken care of by all the stakeholders.

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19. Inclusion of dominant castes in the OBC list is not the solution to challenges they are facing in the job market. Comment. Also critically evaluate the arguments for revisiting the reservation policy in India.

अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (OBC) की सूची में प्रभुत्वशाली जातियों का समावेश वस्तुतः रोजगार के बाजार (जॉब मार्केट) में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का समाधान नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में आरक्षण नीति की समीक्षा हेतु प्रस्तुत तर्कों का भी आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Dominant castes, according to M.N. Srinivas, are the socially better off classes, having political influence. Of late, there have been demands of inclusion of dominants castes like Jats, Patidars, Marathas in the OBC so that they may enjoy the benefits of reservation. However, this is not the solution to their challenges in job markets for the reasons as follows:

1) These castes are socially and politically dominant, but mainly agrarian, and main issue is failure of agriculture causing widespread unrest thus, agriculture be made remunerative.

2) These castes are facing problems

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of unemployment of youth due to lower education qualification and lack of skills, so, focus must be on education and skill development, than reservation

3) They are facing 'class differences, owing to their educational and employment backwardness, and they can't accept raising dominance of downtrodden.

Following are the arguments for revisiting the reservation policy

1) Reservations have created inequality, rather than equality

2) Benefits of reservation are going to economically and socially sound sections of certain castes causing anger

3) politically vulnerable

Argument against revision

1) Reservations have developed many downtrodden and historically

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disadvantaged

2) There is still widespread inequality with respect to SC, ST and OBCs when compared with others in fields of education, employment, land holding etc.

3) There is still need for reservation

4) There are already provisions for revision of lists

Thus, reservation are important to achieve the aspirations of constitution, but they should not be politically motivated

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20. Regional aspirations in the North East have been dominated by demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. Discuss with relevant examples.

पूर्वोत्तर में क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं में स्वायत्तता की मांगें, अलगाववादी आंदोलन एवं 'बाहरी व्यक्तियों का विरोध हावी रहे हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

After the integration of the north eastern states into the country, there have been various demands. These regional aspirations have been based on demands for autonomy, secession and outsiders' removal.

Following are the examples:

1) Nagaland has been aspiring for a greater nagaland and greater autonomy

2) Assam, after 1971 war, and with the influx of Bangladeshi migrants, demanded for their removal

3) secessionist movements have been witnessed in Nagaland on the allegations of unjust

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inclusion in India
4) Manipur has demands for Inner line permit
so that outsiders cannot
just come in like that

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 928)

Name of Candidate	TAPASYA PARIHAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35234
Center	O.R.N.	Date	31/08/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
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14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका म खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Identify the key objectives of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Also highlight the challenges in its implementation.

   यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The POCSO Act, 2012 was enacted to make a law in compliance with the UN Convention on Rights of Child. The key objectives of the Act are:

1) Protection of children from sexual violence
2) Providing a separate grievance redressal system and machinery to look into the cases of sexual violence
3) Provision for rehabilitation of children

In spite of this, there are some problems in its implementation,

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which are as follows:

1) Lack of awareness: Parents and children are not aware of the situations which can be called sexual assault and the procedure for redressal. Children are needed to be educated about the good touch and the bad touch.

2) Societal stigmas attached Children and thereafter parents do not come out openly and report the cases.

3) No easy procedure for inquiry

4) No mechanism for prevention of crimes

5) Institutions for rehabilitation and custody are not up to the mark.

6) Creating awareness about e-box facility

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According to the NCRB data, there has been increase in child sexual abuse cases. There is need for creating in house counsellors in schools and elsewhere like in big coaching academies for sports etc. The law needs to be strengthened to make it effective and fulfill the Directive Principle under Article 47 of the Constitution.

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2. Discuss how the design of MGNREGA program makes it more successful than other rural development programmes.

चर्चा कीजिए कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम की अभिकल्पना (डिजाईन) इसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कैसे अधिक सफल बनाती है।

MGNREGA is a programme which provides right based livelihood to every household in India. The programme has been very successful in achieving its objectives so far. Following are the benefits of its design over other programmes:

1) No issue of under inclusion/ exclusion
The programme is universal, hence it doesn't leave space for exclusion

2) Right-based and demand-based
The job is given as a matter of right, thus making it demand based, which under

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normal circumstances balance the supply requirements.

3) Unemployment allowance
This provision makes the government to ~~t~~ readily provide jobs

4) No requirements of skill sets

5) Wages linked with the Consumer Price Inflation index (CPI) – making it market based in line with inflation

6) Real time Information Management System → which makes information dissemination easier and the whole process more transparent

Thus, the programme has been able to supplement livelihood in lean agriculture days and

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at the same time create useful capital assets.

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3. Self-employment of the poor has been an important objective of the anti-poverty programmes and SHGs have played a significant role in this. Elucidate with examples. Also discuss the problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance in India.

गरीबों के लिए स्व-रोजगार वस्तुतः गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रहा है तथा SHGs ने इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में SHG माइक्रो-फाइनेंस (सूक्ष्म वित्त) के मॉडल को अवरुद्ध करने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

One of the best ways to alleviate poverty is by providing self employment opportunities to the poor. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) as the name suggests help poor people come together, pool in their resources and utilize it in providing employment to all towards an economic activity. The role played by SHGs is significant in poverty alleviation for the following reasons:

1) Sense of pride - self employment provides sense of pride and collective ownership

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creates necessary flexibility to run a business

2) Economic empowerment of women
eg. the Lijjat Papad enterprise has helped many women and has empowered them economically as SHGs provide ample opportunities to women.

3) Social empowerment as an implication

4) Availability of credit from NABARD, especially after NABARD SHG Bank linkage Programme.

However, SHG microfinancing still needs more attention for the following reasons:

1) Lack of awareness among people about the various schemes

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2) Less financial inclusion ~~and~~
3) lack of finanical literacy
4) Lack of a definite policy for SHG microfinance

Thus, due to this, SHGs' potential to become a job provider ~~an~~ thereby alleviating poverty is hindered.

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4. Give an account of the issues that arise due to short tenure of civil servants in India. Critically discuss the move of setting up a civil services board in order to address this problem.

भारत में सिविल सेवकों के छोटे कार्यकाल के कारण उठने वाले मुद्दों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने के लिए सिविल सेवा बोर्ड की स्थापना करने की पहल पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The tenure of civil servants is not fixed, because of which there are issues that arise, which are following:

1) Discontinuity in functioning

This is most common and dangerous fallout. short tenure and frequent transfers affect the policy implementation.

2) Susceptibility to favour political bosses

Security of tenure gives a sense of independence, absence of which make the civil servants vulnerable to wishes of political bosses

3) Hampers independence

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with increased fear

4) Hardships caused to family
This is another issue. There are problems of adjustment.

To rectify these, the idea of Civil Services Board was mooted which aims to establish a Board to decide on transfers of the Civil servants having fixed tenures.

Pros:
1) Removes the fear of political bosses
2) Gives security of tenure
3) More stability to administration
4) Freedom to work with long term planning
5) Transfers on objective criteria

Cons:
1) Transfers are important to

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maintain efficiency of functioning

2) Board's composition and its independence is not clear.

Thus, a well drawn proposal for creation of a Board and fixture of tenure can be considered as it suggested under the Police Reforms ~~Commiss~~ by the SC.

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5. India's health system is one of the most privatised in the world, poorly regulated and accessible only to those with income levels well above the average. Comment.

भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली विश्व में सर्वाधिक निजीकृत प्रणालियों में से एक होने के साथ-साथ, अपर्याप्त रूप से विनियमित और केवल औसत आय के स्तर से ऊपर के लोगों को सुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In India, 4% of the GDP is spent on health, of which only 1.4% is the public sector spending. This makes it the most privatised health system in the world. The secondary and Tertiary healthcare stays out of reach of poor people.

The regulation of health sector is under the Medical Council of India which is reeling under the problems of corruption, inappropriate and unregulated representation and lack of funds.

Owing to these problems and acknowledging the same, the

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Central government has come up with the National Health Policy, 2017 which aims to

i) increase public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP till 2025

ii) Free diagnosis, treatment and drug availability at Primary level

iii) Creation of health and wellness centres

iv) Provision for free emergency services

v) Scrapping of MCI with new commission

Thus, the health sector needs a complete overhaul to fulfill the targets under the Sustainable Development Goals, to which the current policy is a right step. However, much more needs to be

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done in this respect as the policy falls short of making ~~the~~ health a right to ask from the Government.

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6. Keeping in mind the importance of NGOs in India's development process it is imperative that adequate legal and regulatory mechanisms should be in place. Discuss in the context of recent developments.

भारत के विकास की प्रक्रिया में NGOs के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके लिए पर्याप्त कानूनी एवं विनियामक तंत्र का होना अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है। हाल के विकास संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, there were cancellation of licences of various NGOs for non-compliance with rules and regulations applicable to them.

NGOs are an important part of a country as they provide a platform to citizens to assert their rights and act as pressure groups. However, ~~or~~ these can be used to siphon illegal funds and for subvert activities making it necessary to regulate them.

1. According to a report, only 20% or less NGOs file returns of their income tax.

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2. Many NGOs do not renew their registrations under FCRA which is mandatory after every Five years
3. NGOs receiving foreign aid act as pressure groups and meddle with Government functioning eg. GreenPeace Internationals licence was ~~Thus, all~~ cancelled recently.

Thus, all this necessitates proper legal and regulatory mechanism for their efficient functioning. However, regulations must be in furtherance of efficient framework and not make their working impossible.

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7. The reasons for failure of e-Governance projects are more than just being technological. Discuss in the context of India.

ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं की असफलता के कारण केवल तकनीकी नहीं अपितु उससे कहीं अधिक हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-Governance is a tool to strengthen democracy. The Government has acknowledged it and has started the 'Digital India' campaign. However, there have been various roadblocks and reasons for failure other than the technological ones. The reasons are as follows:

1) Lack of education or awareness
The basic requirement for implementation of e governance projects is ~~an~~ ~~ed~~ a digitally educated citizenry who are supposed to use the services and participate in implementation of schemes. This remains absent

2) Lack of infrastructure

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Another requirement is basic infrastructure. Even after the Government started the Bharat-net Project, there is lack of digital infrastructure.

3) Ignorance of officials towards complaints or follow-up

This is another reason for failure, as there is lack of follow up from authorities even after the citizenry participates.

4) Lack of trained manpower or authorities

The implementing authorities themselves are not well versed with the functioning of ~~technical equipments~~ technology.

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Therefore, for the successful implementation of e-governance projects, the basic skilling and infrastructure is important.

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8. The public policy requirements of the 21st century demand a bureaucracy less generalist in nature. Analyse in the context of Indian civil services.

21वीं सदी की सार्वजनिक नीति वस्तुतः एक कम सामान्यज्ञ नौकरशाही की मांग करती है। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bureaucracy forms the backbone of the Government. It is behind the implementation of all the projects, schemes and policies of the Government. The times are changing, and with that, the nature of Government work is becoming complicated day by day. This requires specialised bureaucracy to implement the policies efficiently and deal with the problems effectively.

However, the nature of Civil Services in India is more or less generalist. All the important posts in the Government, mostly, are occupied by the IAS

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officers, and the Indian Administrative service is the most generalist in nature. This was one example, and there are many more.

Thus, to understand the technicalities of the projects, to manage the crisis efficiently, there is need for a less generalised civil service and more specialised in the area of functioning. For instance, a person or officer heading the electricity department must be well versed with all the technicalities, probable problems, their solutions and appropriate understanding of work requirement and strategies for betterment of

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policies.
Thus, necessary changes must be made in Civil Services policies to prepare them for the needs of time and tackle the problems effectively.

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9. Explain how the National Digital Library (NDL) can bring a fundamental shift in the paradigm of education and research. Also highlight the challenges that need to be addressed to make NDL self-sustainable.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) किस प्रकार शिक्षा व अनुसंधान के चिंतनफलक में एक आधारभूत परिवर्तन ला सकता है। साथ ही, NDL को आत्म-धारणीय (सेल्फ-सस्टेनेबल) बनाने हेतु उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

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10. What do you understand by JAM trinity? For which areas of the Indian economy would JAM be useful? Would it be able to dislodge the inadequacies of the existing PDS?

आप JAM त्रयी (ट्रिनिटी) से क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के किन क्षेत्रों के लिए JAM उपयोगी हो सकता है? क्या यह वर्तमान PDS की कमियों को दूर करने में सक्षम हो सकेगा?

JAM trinity is the use of Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhaar and Mobile for providing services to the citizens. The Jan Dhan Yojana aims at opening bank accounts and including poor in the formal bank structure. Use of Aadhaar and mobile is aimed at preventing leakages and excluding the ghost beneficiaries for government schemes.

The JAM will be useful in all ~~ac~~ areas wherein Government provides services to the citizens for instance, MGNREGS, PDS, Mid Day Meal, PAHAL scheme, PM Matritva Sahyog Yojana, PM Awas Yojana etc. to transfer the subsidies and

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wages directly to the bank accounts, to prevent leakages in Public Distribution system and excludes Ghost beneficiaries in PDS and MGNREGS. It helps in agriculture in transferring fertilizer subsidies also. Thus, it covers many areas of the economy.

There are following inadequacies in PDS:

1) prevalence of leakages and corruption
By use of mobile and Aadhaar, the quantities and distribution can be traced adequately

2) Existence of ghost beneficiaries
This can be remedied by using Aadhaar verification.

Thus, JAM can become an important tool in implementation of welfare schemes; however,

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care needs to be taken in ensuring that unavailability of JAM with citizens doesn't exclude them from obtaining benefits of the schemes.

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11. What is the criteria for a village being recognized as electrified? Examine the challenges present in rural electrification in India. Elaborate upon some of the recent initiatives of the government with a special emphasis on Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

एक गाँव को विद्युतीकृत गाँव के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए।

A village can be called electrified when:

1) the adequate infrastructure exists, i.e., the power lines and transformers etc., and

2) the important community places like Panchayat and basti has electricity

The government has undertaken the task of electrifying all villages by 2019. And for the same the government has taken the following initiatives:

1) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana
This is the most important

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Scheme. It aims to provide electricity 24X7, feeder separation, metering at all levels.
Under feeder separation, there is a provision for electricity for household purposes and for agricultural and other purposes. It also undertakes to minimize loss of electricity

2) Ujjwala DISCOM yojana
This scheme aims at financial reconstruction of DISCOMs which in turn would make the electricity cheaper

3) National Solar Mission
Under the Paris Agreement the India has as its INDC promised to generate 100 GW of solar Energy ~~for~~ by 2022.

4) Wind Energy – to generate ~~to~~ 75 GW of wind energy by 2022

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5) International Solar Alliance

6) DELP and distribution of LED bulbs under it on subsidized rates.

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12. Six years after the Right to Education (RTE) Act set aside 25% of seats in private schools for poor students, implementation of the plan remains patchy. Discuss.

शिक्षा के अधिकार (RTE) अधिनियम द्वारा गरीब छात्रों के लिए निजी स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत सीटें नियत किये जाने के छह वर्षों के पश्चात् भी इस योजना का भलिभांति कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सका है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Although the RTE Act makes a provision for setting aside 25% of seats in private schools, the implementation of the same remains dismal due to the following reasons:

1) Lack of awareness

People are not aware of the provisions

2) Different ground realities

Schools do not want poor children as it might lead to the overall low performance of the private schools

3) Other expenses

Poor people cannot bear the

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other expenses on books, stationery etc.

4) Education levels of parents

This might affect the students performance in school

5) Social differences among children might create hostile environments, eg, by seeing the differences in food etc.

6) No proper reporting procedure

Thus, due to improper implementation, a novel provision has not been very ineffective.

Following can be a way forward:

1) Reporting on admissions and establishment of a grievance redressal authority

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2) Creating awareness among parents about the provisions

3) Government providing for other expenses of children

4) Education of parents and interactions among parents to remove stigma

Along with these, there is a need for a complete overhaul in the Education policy as recommended by the T.S.R. Subramanian Committee.

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13. Critically examining the key provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.

सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

The following are the main provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016:

1) Prohibition of commercial surrogacy.
The Bill only allows altruistic surrogacy and has certain conditions for that too.

~~Criticism~~:

2) Altruistic surrogacy - conditions
→ Only a relative can be a surrogate, and
→ who has had a child earlier, and need of medical opinion
→ ~~an~~ the couple hasn't had a child after trying for 5 years after marriage
→ a person can be a surrogate

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only once

3) Provision for medical and other expenses of the surrogate mother

Criticisms

1) Commercial surrogacy - (i) total ban can rather create a black market, leading to more exploitation of women.

(ii) This removes chances of any benefits arising out of surrogacy to women in genuine needs of money.

2) It cancels out provisions of surrogacy for unmarried couples, single parents, transgender etc.

3) ~~Ab~~ Need for a relationship can create situations of sham marriages in families. Moreover, relatives not defined.

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4) Doesn't really address the problems of exploitation of surrogate mothers.

Moreover, the total ban on commercial surrogacy is not justified for the reasons cited above. It will also ~~reduce the number of~~ impact the economy

Thus, the Bill must be reconsi-dered and reformed to adopt the best practices and create a balance ~~of~~ between rights of commissioning parents and surrogate mothers.

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14. It is often strongly suggested that scarce government resources should be redirected in favour of primary education rather than higher education. In this context, analyse whether curtailing public spending in higher education would help in achieving the principle of equity.

प्रायः मजबूती से यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि अत्यल्प सरकारी संसाधनों को उच्च शिक्षा के बजाय प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर पुनर्निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक खर्च में कटौती करने से समता के सिद्धांत को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी?

Primary education creates the foundation for higher education. There should be adequate funding for both levels. However, ~~the~~ more focus should be on improving the quality of primary education and making it accessible to ~~the~~ all the people. Moreover, primary education is a right and therefore, due to lack of resources there should not be any compromise with the quality of education.

However, this doesn't create a case for curtailing public

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spending in higher education as higher education, building up on the primary education, creates the human resource in the true sense and makes a person employable and education meaningful.

Thus, there has to be created a balance between funding for all the levels in education and a coherent policy be carved out for the same purpose.

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15. Accessibility is the key to inclusion and equal access for people with disabilities. Analyse. Also discuss the objectives and components of the recently launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan with a special emphasis on inclusiveness and accessibility index.

निःशक्त जनों के समावेशन एवं समान पहुंच के लिए सुगम्यता (प्रवेर्शयोग्यता) एक महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशन और सुगम्यता सूचकांक पर विशेष बल देते हुए हाल ही में आरंभ सुगम्य भारत अभियान के उद्देश्यों और घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The only reason behind the disability of a person is lack of accessibility. A differently-abled person is disabled because he/she cannot enjoy the life according to his/her needs in the society. Keeping this in mind, the government has recently launched the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan or Accessible India campaign.

The objectives of the same are:

1) Creating differently-abled friendly India, i.e., making accessible all the public buildings, provisions for wheelchair, braille notices

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at all public places, lifts, etc.

2) Making books and other basic amenities available by using technological innovations

↳ 'Sugamya Pustakalaya' → digital library for easy access to people with disabilities

3) Inclusiveness and Accessibility Index → to measure the accessibility of a place

Thus, the program is in line with the UN convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. However, much more needs to be done to truly make India accessible to the differently-abled, as the private sector remains out of the purview, which needs to involved.

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16. In view of India's performance at the recent Olympics, appointment of a task force by the Prime Minister is a step in the right direction. Comment. Also highlight other initiatives required to augment India's performance in the sporting arena internationally.

हाल के ओलंपिक में भारतीय प्रदर्शन के आलोक में प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा टास्क फोर्स की नियुक्ति सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India's performance in the recent Olympics has been very poor, as it has got only two medals. The Government has appointed a task force to identify the problems, make recommendations and create policies for achieving more medals in the Olympics. However, more needs to be done if India really wants to perform better in the long run:

1) Promoting sports at all levels of life

Starting with schools till post graduation, students must be encouraged to play sports

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2) Talent hunts
Especially in the tribal and rural areas

3) Infrastructure must be strengthened, so as to cater to the needs of players

4) National Sports Universities must be opened up

5) De-politicisation of various selection committees

6) Schemes like TOPS (Target Olympic Podium Scheme) and their proper implementation

7) ~~Incent~~ Incentivisation of sports

8) Rewards and recognitions for achievements

9) Overhaul in the administrative structure of sports associations giving more representation to players

10) Creating awareness about usefulness of sports and

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educating people to break social barriers and stigma attached

ii) Provisions for sports scholarships and ~~xxx~~ quotas

All these can go a long way in creating the right atmosphere for attracting talent and honing the skills.

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17. What are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? How are they different from de-notified tribes? Critically analyze the initiatives taken by the government to address the problems faced by them.

विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) क्या हैं? वे गैर-अधिसूचित (डी-नोटीफाइड) जनजातियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? उनके सम्मुख उपस्थित समस्याओं को संबोधित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are the tribals groups with highest degree of seclusion from the mainstream civilian population and their existence is under-question because of this, making them vulnerable.

On the other hand, de-notified tribes are the tribe which were notified as criminal tribes in the British colonial era and they were later de-notified after independence. These tribes have the stigma of being criminal attached with them.

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18. Inspite of its usefulness as a tool of transparency and accountability, the RTI Act needs to be amended as it is being widely misused, especially to blackmail public functionaries. Critically examine.

पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के एक उपकरण के रूप RTI की उपयोगिता के बावजूद, इस कानून को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका व्यापक दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह भी विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों को ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

RTI Act has revolutionised the functioning of democracy. It has unearthed various scams, has made public authorities more transparent and responsible. It has empowered the citizenry and has made governance more participatory.

The following reasons create a need for its amendment owing to its misuse :

1) The public functionaries ~~do~~ are afraid to take decisions based on their analysis as they are afraid it might go against them if results are adverse and

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someone files an RTI application in that respect.

2) It affects the efficiency of the public functionary, as they work under constant fear of ~~we~~ being answerable for decisions, they might not be at fault.

3) The functionaries are even blackmailed for filing the applications against their working, and this restricts their autonomy and fearlessness to work, and they focus more on the reasons to be given for their actions.

Nevertheless, the following make it clear that the Act ensures proper safeguards:

1) Very sensitive and important matters of decision-making

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are made confidential, thus, doesn't really restrict the autonomy of decision making.

2) Promotes responsiveness

3) Promotes functionaries to disclose informations on their own u/s. 4 of the Act.

4) Induces the public functionary to act in a more transparent manner as it is said, justice shouldn't only be done, it should be seen to be done and same goes for public works.

Therefore, the RTI Act has proper safeguards in place, rather it needs to be strengthened to access more information.

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19. The transgender community has been among one of the most marginalized communities in India. Discuss. How does the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 seek to protect transgenders from discrimination and address the problems faced by them?

ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय भारत में सर्वाधिक वंचित समुदायों में से एक रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। दि ट्रांसजेंडर पर्सन (प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ़ राईट) बिल 2016 {ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक-2016} ट्रांसजेंडरों के साथ होने वाले भेदभाव से संरक्षण एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है?

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 has been passed recently and it seeks to protect transgenders from discrimination through the following provisions:

1) No discrimination against transgenders – at workplace, hospitals and in general in the society
2) ~~Certifications~~ Well defined meanings of word transgender
3) Provision for special infrastructure according to their needs, eg., toilets etc.

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4) Right of residence in the household
This is one of the most important provisions of the Bill.

5) Creation of authority to look into complaints of discrimination

6) Education of medical students and professionals with respect to the special needs of the transgenders

However, inspite of so many progressive provisions, the Bill falls short of creating a National Commission for transgenders. Also, it has watered down some of the provisions of earlier draft. It also takes away the right of the transgender to identify himself as he/she wants.
Thus, the Bill is a step in the right direction, but certain changes

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can make it better

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20. Though the Forest Rights Act 2006 tries to undo the historic injustice done to the forest dweller and tribals, it has been argued that it is being misused. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 वनवासियों और आदिवासियों के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है, लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इसका दुरूपयोग किया जा रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted to recognize the rights of tribals with respect to the forests, their residence, livelihood and control over the forests to certain extent for dwelling. However, recently there have been reports of misuse of the law by the government, by creating regulations not in conformity with the spirit of the law. Moreover, the applications for granting of forest rights keep remaining pending for very long periods. The government has even denotified certain activities to

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become out of the purview of the Act, so as to negate the need of the consent of Gram Sabha for the activities of the companies for mining etc.

The Act has come to rescue of many tribal communities, for example, the tribals in Niyamgiri Hills refused the proposal to ~~set up mining~~ conduct mining activities, and this Act, thereby, empowers them.

But, by subverting the provisions of the Act, the tribals are denied of their rights for the economic progress of the country.

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